



CITY OF YORK

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

for the year

1953

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THE HEALTH COMMITTEE.

THE LORD MAYOR

(ALDERMAN C. OLIVER, J.P.)

Chairman—ALDERMAN FRANK WRIGHT

Vice-Chairman—ALDERMAN Rev. R. V. BAINTON

Ald.	CRICHTON	Counc.	HOPPER	Counc.	COATES
Counc.	DE BURGH	,,	W. M. BROWN	,,	KIRK
,,	WIGHTMAN	,,	KELD	,,	JAMES
,,	MARKS	,,	BARDY	,,	WOOD
,,	COUPLAND	,,	LACAMP		

Co-opted Members—Drs. S. A. UNDERWOOD and A. B. FOLLOWS, Miss H. M. SMITHSON, Mrs. M. C. TUTE and W. BEDFORD, Esq.

MATERNITY AND GENERAL WELFARE SUB-COMMITTEE.

Ald.	CRICHTON (Chairman)	Counc.	WIGHTMAN
,,	FRANK WRIGHT	,,	WOOD
,,	REV. BAINTON	,,	JAMES
Counc.	DE BURGH	,,	COATES
Miss H. M. SMITHSON, Dr. A. B. FOLLOWS and Mrs. M. C. TUTE			

MENTAL HEALTH SUB-COMMITTEE.

Ald.	FRANK WRIGHT (Chairman)	Counc.	W. M. BROWN
,,	REV. BAINTON	,,	KIRK
Counc.	DE BURGH	,,	BARDY
,,	WIGHTMAN	,,	LACAMP
,,	KELD	,,	COATES

SANITARY SERVICES AND UNHEALTHY AREAS SUB-COMMITTEE.

Ald.	FRANK WRIGHT (Chairman)	Counc.	COUPLAND
,,	REV. BAINTON	,,	W. M. BROWN
Counc.	MARKS	,,	LACAMP
,,	KIRK	,,	KELD
Dr. S. A. UNDERWOOD			

HEALTH CENTRES SUB-COMMITTEE.

Ald.	FRANK WRIGHT (Chairman)	Counc.	DE BURGH
,,	REV. BAINTON	,,	COATES
,,	CRICHTON	,,	LACAMP
Counc.	WIGHTMAN	,,	JAMES
,,	COUPLAND		
Drs. UNDERWOOD AND FOLLOWS, Miss H. M. SMITHSON and W. BEDFORD, Esq.			

AMBULANCE SERVICE SUB-COMMITTEE.

Ald.	FRANK WRIGHT (Chairman)	Counc.	MARKS
,,	REV. BAINTON	,,	WOOD
Counc.	HOPPER	,,	BARDY
,,	COUPLAND	Dr. S. A. UNDERWOOD	

APPOINTMENTS SUB-COMMITTEE.

Ald.	FRANK WRIGHT (Chairman)	Counc.	DE BURGH
,,	CRICHTON	Miss H. M. SMITHSON	
,,	Rev. BAINTON		

CANCER EDUCATION SUB-COMMITTEE.

Aldermen FRANK WRIGHT, REV. R. V. BAINTON and E. A. CRICHTON, Councillors
DE BURGH, WOOD, JAMES, W. M. BROWN and KIRK, Drs. FOLLOWS and
UNDERWOOD, Miss H. M. SMITHSON and Mrs. M. C. TUTE

JOINT ADVISORY SUB-COMMITTEE WITH YORK EXECUTIVE COUNCIL AND YORK "A" AND TADCASTER HOSPITAL MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE.

Ald. FRANK WRIGHT Counc. DE BURGH
,, REV. BAINTON

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE AUTHORITY.

*Medical Officer of Health, Principal School Medical Officer and Chief Medical Officer, Welfare
Committee—*

CATHERINE B. CRANE, M.B., B.S., D.P.H. (London)

Senior Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare—

EMILY L. SIMON, M.D., B.S., D.P.H., D.C.H.

Part-time Medical Officers for Maternity and Child Welfare—

Dr. ISABELLA M. B. HESSION, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H.

Dr. ALLISON THOMAS, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Consultants—

Child Health W. HENDERSON, M.D., D.C.H.

Dermatology C. W. MACKENZIE, B.M., B.CH. (Oxon), M.R.C.P.
(London).

Infectious Diseases N. J. M. HESSION, M.B., CH.B., (Ireland), B.A.O.

Obstetrics A. R. LISTER, M.B., B.CH., F.R.C.S.

J. B. ROY, M.B., CH.B., M.R.C.O.G.

Orthopaedics H. L. CROCKATT, M.B., CH.B.

Psychiatry W. A. L. BOWEN, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., D.P.H.

Tuberculosis S. P. WILSON, M.D., CH.B., D.P.H.

Venereal Diseases E. H. T. RUTHERFORD, F.R.C.S., M.B., CH.B.

Senior Assistant School Medical Officer—

F. B. SHEVLIN, M.B., CH.B.

School Medical Officers—

N. M. DURCAN, M.B., B.CH., B.A.O.

L. J. LETTY, M.B., B.S., D.C.H. (to 14.9.53)

J. S. ROBERTSON, M.B., CH.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Principal School Dental Officer—

G. TURNER, L.D.S.

Assistant School Dental Officer—

Mrs. M. B. BARNITT, L.D.S. (part-time)

Dental Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare (part-time)—

Miss L. RITCHIE, L.D.S.

Chief Sanitary Inspector—

NORMAN HANCOCK, F.R. San. Inst., Cert. Meat Inspector, Cert. San. Science and
Cert. Smoke Inspector.

Senior Assistant Sanitary Inspector—

L. C. BRYAN, C.S.I.J.B., Cert. San. Sc., Cert. Meat Inspector and Cert. Smoke Inspector

Veterinary Surgeon—

J. W. PROCTER, M.R.C.V.S. (part-time)

Public Analyst—

HUGH CHILDS, B.Sc., F.I.C., (Sheffield) (part-time)

Housing and Drainage Inspector—

J. WILSON, C.R. San. Inst., Cert. San. Sc., Cert. Meat Inspector and Cert. Smoke Inspector.

Special Inspector for Food Hygiene—

H. HALL, C.S.I.J.B. and Cert. Meat Inspector

Special Inspector for Meat—

F. WALLS, C.S.I.J.B. and Cert. Meat Inspector

Assistant Inspectors—

*A. COOKE, C.S.I.J.B. and Cert. Meat Inspector

A. M. ALLAN, C.S.I.J.B. and Cert. Meat Inspector

P. D. BEADLE, C.S.I.J.B.

W. H. BLACKBURN, C.S.I.J.B. and Cert. Meat Inspector (to 30.4.53)

G. BAILLIE, C.S.I.J.B.

G. W. LILLEY, C.S.I.J.B. and Cert. Meat Inspector

R. THURSBY, C.S.I.J.B. and Cert. Meat Inspector

Rodent Operative—

S. J. C. NORRIS

AMBULANCE SERVICE—

*Ambulance Officer—*L. P. SAWYER, M.R.I.P.H.H.

*Assistant Ambulance Officer—*H. L. BASTICK

*Clerk—*J. A. CROFT

DAY NURSERIES—

Supervising Matron and Matron, Crombie Avenue Nursery—

Miss M. K. VOLANS, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Matron, Heworth Nursery—

Miss E. C. OTTER, Certified Nursery Nurse

Health Visitors—

Miss M. J. MARSHALL, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Certificate (Superintendent Health Visitor)

Miss A. DUNLAVEY, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Certificate

Mrs. T. NIXON S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Certificate

Miss M. C. KELLY, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Certificate

Miss D. ROBINSON, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Certificate

Miss M. E. GRIFFIN, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Certificate (to 31.12.53)

Miss A. W. MATHER, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Certificate (to 26.10.53)

Miss G. M. WINTERBURN, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Certificate (to 19.9.53)

Miss M. CHILTON, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Certificate, Queen's Nurse (from 1.8.53)

Miss B. HUGHES, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Certificate, Queen's Nurse (from 2.11.53)

*—Transferred to Civil Defence Department as full-time Civil Defence Officer as from 2.10.50.

Assistant Health Visitors—

Mrs. E. LEONARD, S.R.N., S.C.M. (part-time from 23.11.53)

Tuberculosis Visitors—

Miss G. THOMSON, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Certificate

Mrs. A. E. WITHEY, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Certificate, Queen's Nurse

District Nurses—

Miss J. DOUGLAS, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N. (Senior District Nurse)

Miss D. M. PAGE, S.R.N., Q.N.

Mrs. M. A. LIGHTOWLER, S.E.A.N.

Miss I. H. TRUELOVE, S.R.N.

Mrs. I. M. RICHARDSON, S.R.N.

Miss H. DYSON, S.R.N.

Miss J. F. GRETTON, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Mrs. A. KIDD, S.R.N.

Miss V. HARRISON, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N.

Mr. D. H. ROWE, S.R.N., Q.N.

Mr. J. CARROLL, S.R.N., Q.N., R.M.P.A.

Mrs. W. STURDY, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N.

Mrs. L. HARDIE, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N.

Mrs. V. WHILEY, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Visitor for Gastric Follow-up Work—

Mrs. C. M. DENT (part-time)

Health Welfare Officer—

Mrs. M. E. JOHNSON

Organiser of Home Helps—

Mrs. N. HAKIM

Part-time Non-Medical Supervisor of Midwives—

Miss M. HIBBS, S.R.N., S.C.M., (from 7.8.53)

Municipal Midwives—

Mrs. B. BURKE, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Mrs. A. D. COULSON, S.C.M.

Mrs. E. RICHMOND, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Miss B. A. CONRICODE, S.C.M.

Mrs. M. C. SKELTON, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Mrs. M. J. D. ROBERTSON, S.C.M.

Miss D. M. COOPER, S.C.M.

Miss L. M. WALKER, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Miss F. H. HICKES, S.C.M.

Mrs. D. M. FORTUNE, S.C.M.

School Nurses—

Mrs. E. M. DALTON, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Miss E. STODDART, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Miss M. CHETWYND, S.R.N.

Miss D. A. NAIRN, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Certificate

Mrs. L. REYNOLDS, S.R.N.

Dental Attendants—

Miss R. E. GLEW (Dental Nurse's Certificate)
Miss A. PEARSON

Orthopaedic Nurse—

Miss B. M. HALL, S.R.N., S.C.M., Queen's Nurse, Orthopaedic Certificate

Skin Clinic Nurse—

Mrs. A. BATTLE, S.E.A.N.

Senior Mental Welfare Officer—

G. A. BRADLEY

Assistant Mental Welfare Officers—

H. BRITTON; A. MASKILL

Home Teacher and Supervisor of Occupation Centre—

Mrs. P. M. DOIG (to 30.11.53)

Assistant Supervisors—

Mrs. M. BESTLEY	Miss A. NEWSOME
Miss R. BROOKS	Mrs. A. DREW (from 7.9.53)

Clerical Staffs.

(a) *Health Department—*

Chief Clerk—C. W. PRIME

Senior Clerks—L. W. RICHMAN, R. A. WILKINSON, G. J. MURPHY

General Clerks—W. V. HADLEY, Mrs. W. I. TIPLADY, Miss M. BEILBY, G. BILTON, G. A. WARE (from 19.1.53), J. W. MILLER (from 1.1.53)

(b) *Child Welfare Centre—*

Senior Clerk—Miss M. ATKINSON

Clerks—Miss E. HARWOOD, Miss E. A. KIRBY (to 4.3.53), Miss J. A. RICHTER-ING (from 23.2.53)

(c) *Mental Welfare Department—*

Senior Clerk—P. HODGSON

Clerks—Miss G. SNOWBALL, J. HENDERSON

(d) *School Clinic—*

Chief Clerk—Miss D. BLAKER

Clerks—Miss M. SOWRAY, Miss H. F. MILBURN, Miss C. M. LONSDALE, Miss M. H. WEST

Clinical Clerks—Miss B. ASHFORD (to 31.8.53), Miss S. S. D. STARR (from 1.1.53), Mrs. E. E. HEDINBURGH (from 9.9.53)

ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1953

My Lord Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is with pleasure that I submit my Annual Report for 1953.

Meteorology.

The year was the third driest year on record for the City, and the highest temperature on any one day (92° on August 12th) equalled the previous highest temperature recorded on September 1st, 1906. The wind directions observed most frequently were N.W. and S.W.

Infectious Disease.

(a) Smallpox threat.

The health of York residents, as judged by the Registrar General's returns, was good compared with the country as a whole. There was little infectious disease of import, the chief threat to the City being from smallpox in Leeds and the West Riding. Relatives of cases and contacts were known to be resident in York, which accounts for the marked increase in the vaccination returns. We were called to see two suspect cases, but fortunately neither proved to be smallpox. We were also asked to vaccinate the entire staff of a factory, but advised against this, as there was no evidence of any member of this firm having been in contact with a case. A detailed control scheme was drafted, which would have been put into operation immediately, had a case occurred in the City.

(b) Poliomyelitis.

The incidence of acute poliomyelitis was lower than that of the country as a whole, and there were no deaths from this disease.

Maternal and Child Health.

The Infant Mortality and Maternal Mortality Rates were lower than the average for England and Wales, and considerably lower than the average for 160 County Boroughs and Great Towns including York. The Stillbirth Rate, however, was high—33.9 compared with 24.8 for the Great Towns. An analysis of causes is included in the body of the report.

A review of the Infant Mortality and Stillbirth Rates for the City for the past 15 years shows that whilst the general trend is downwards in both cases, there is no close correlation between the two. The fluctuations in the Stillbirth Rate are considerably greater than the variations from year to year in the Infant Mortality Rate. (This perhaps indicates that causes are less amenable to control).

The ante-natal clinic attendances apart from midwives' clinics were negligible. The major part of the ante-natal work is carried out by the patient's own doctor in domiciliary cases, and by the hospital staff for cases booked for hospital confinement. This we welcome, provided adequate ante-natal teaching can be given. A course of 4 lectures for expectant mothers was held twice, and relaxation classes were started by the Local Authority during the year. Both afford opportunities for ante-natal teaching, but reach only a small proportion of the expectant mothers of the City.

A course in Mothercraft and Child Welfare preparing students for the Certificate Examination of the Royal Institute of Public Health and Hygiene was run by the Education Committee. This was held at the Marygate Day Continuation Centre, the lecturer being a health visitor.

Attendances at Toddlers' Clinics have increased since it was decided to send birthday letters to the four year olds, inviting them to attend for examination. Mothers attend with their babies fairly regularly until their first birthday. At this time, there are comparatively few defects noted, but by the time the child enters school at 5 years of age 20% have defects other than dental caries. The four year old birthday invitation has elicited a good response, and the system when established will be extended to earlier years.

A tuberculin survey of school entrants was undertaken with the co-operation of the Education Committee during the autumn term. Details are included in the body of the report.

Mental Health.

(a) Section 20 Beds.

The closure of Section 20 beds at The Grange by order of the Minister in February was viewed with considerable concern. One hundred and thirty-six cases had been admitted to these beds in 1952, and it was feared that their closure might result in delay in securing admission to hospital of patients who were mentally ill. Any difficulties which occurred, however, were due to the inadequate notice which was given of the proposed closure. After the Local Medical Committee had been consulted, and there had been time for general practitioners to become acquainted with the new procedure, very little difficulty was experienced.

A number of beds in Naburn Hospital were subsequently designated as Section 20 beds by the Minister, but have been comparatively little used, only 11 cases being admitted during 1953.

(b) Comprehensive Mental Health Service.

A scheme was submitted by Dr. Bowen, as Psychiatric Consultant to the Authority's Mental Health Committee for establishing an integrated Mental Health Service in the City, within the framework of existing legislation. The scheme has been approved by the Local Authority, the Hospital Management Committee and the Regional Hospital Board. It should do much to improve the services for the care of adults who are mentally ill and to build up a good after-care scheme. Results are already evident in patients being referred for after-care, and in the establishment of regular case conferences between Local Authority and Hospital Officers.

The service for the care of the child is still regarded as an educational service, but it is in our opinion essential that it be integrated with the Hospital and Local Authority health services if available facilities are to be used for the maximum benefit of both child and parent.

Much has been spoken and written about the unfortunate split in administration caused by the National Health Service Act. In no service is an integrated administration more necessary than it is in the service for the care of the mentally ill, both adults and children.

Voluntary Agencies.

The value of the contribution made by voluntary agencies in the City to the health of the people cannot be easily estimated. If we study the history of various Local Authority Health Services we find that the need for a new service was often first seen by a few people as private individuals. They worked, planned and raised the necessary funds to turn their visions into reality. When the service was established, it was taken over by the Local Authority—either because legislation had made it a statutory duty, or because the Voluntary Committee had difficulty in raising the necessary funds and the Local Authority exercised permissive powers.

A voluntary committee worked in the City during 1953 to establish a Day Centre for Spastics. Premises were acquired and a full-time physiotherapist appointed and sent for special training in the treatment of cerebral palsy. The centre was opened early in 1954. We are grateful to the Voluntary Committee whose efforts have made these day facilities available.

Co-operation with Hospital and General Practitioner Services.

These have continued to develop during the year. The most important new development was the receipt of the General Nursing Council's revised syllabus for the training of nurses. This now includes practical experience of the Local Authority's domiciliary and clinic services. The training scheme which had been operating for student nurses from the City Hospital since that hospital was under the administration of the Local Authority, has been extended to include the nurses from the County Hospital.

There is a closer liaison between health visitors and general practitioners, and more use is being made of this branch of the nursing service by the family doctor.

Slum Clearance.

The Council decided to continue their slum clearance programme, and much of the preliminary work involved was carried out in the worst areas of the City.

Ambulance Service.

Plans were drawn up for building a central ambulance station. Various sites were inspected, the most suitable being the Committee's original recommendation, which was a site in Hungate. Ministry approval to build is now being sought. The present accommodation at The Grange is very poor, and the staff have worked a first class service under most difficult conditions.

Home Nursing Service.

The demands on this service continue to increase, due in no small measure to increasing injection therapy. If this results in a quicker cure for the patient and an earlier return to work, our nurses are proud to have the opportunity to co-operate.

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee, to my professional colleagues in the City, colleagues in other departments, and to the staff of my own department, I tender my sincere thanks for their unfailing help during the year.

I am, my Lord Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

C. B. CRANE,

Medical Officer of Health and Principal School Medical Officer.

CITY OF YORK

Section A.

Statistics and Social Conditions of the Area.

Area in acres: 6,474.

Population (Census, 1951), 105,336.

Total population, mid 1953 (Registrar-General's Estimate), 105,200.

Number of inhabited houses (Census, 1931), 20,120.

Number of inhabited houses (end of 1953) according to the rate-books, 31,750
(including retail shops occupied as dwellings).

Average number of persons per inhabited house, 3.3.

Rateable value (April, 1953), £747,662.

Estimated net produce of a penny rate, £3,040.

MARRIAGES.

				Marriage rate per 1,000 of total population				
				York		England & Wale		
Year	1949	...	1047	...	...	19.2	...	17.0
	„ 1950	...	937	...	...	17.4	...	16.3
	„ 1951	...	977	...	...	18.5	...	16.4
	„ 1952	...	986	...	...	18.6	...	15.9
	„ 1953	...	954	...	...	18.0	...	15.6

VITAL STATISTICS, 1953.

(Registrar-General's Figures).

		Total	M.	F.			
Live Births	{ Leg. ...	1,462	764	698	{	Birth-rate ...	14.6 per 1,000
	{ Illeg. ...	88	44	44			
Stillbirths	{ Leg. ...	49	28	21	{	Rate per 1,000 total births	33.9
	{ Illeg. ...	6	2	4			
Deaths	... ..	1,231	641	590	Death-rate ...	12.3 per 1,000	

Deaths from Puerperal causes:—				Deaths	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births.
Puerperal Sepsis	...	...		—	—
Other Puerperal causes	...			1	0.65
Total	...	...		1	0.65

Deaths of infants under 1 year of age:—						
				Legitimate	Illegitimate	Total
Number	...	...	...	34	3	37
Rate per 1,000 live births	...			24.4	35.7	25.0

Deaths of infants under 4 weeks of age:—						
Number	...	...	...	24	1	25
Rate per 1,000 live births	...			17.2	11.9	16.9

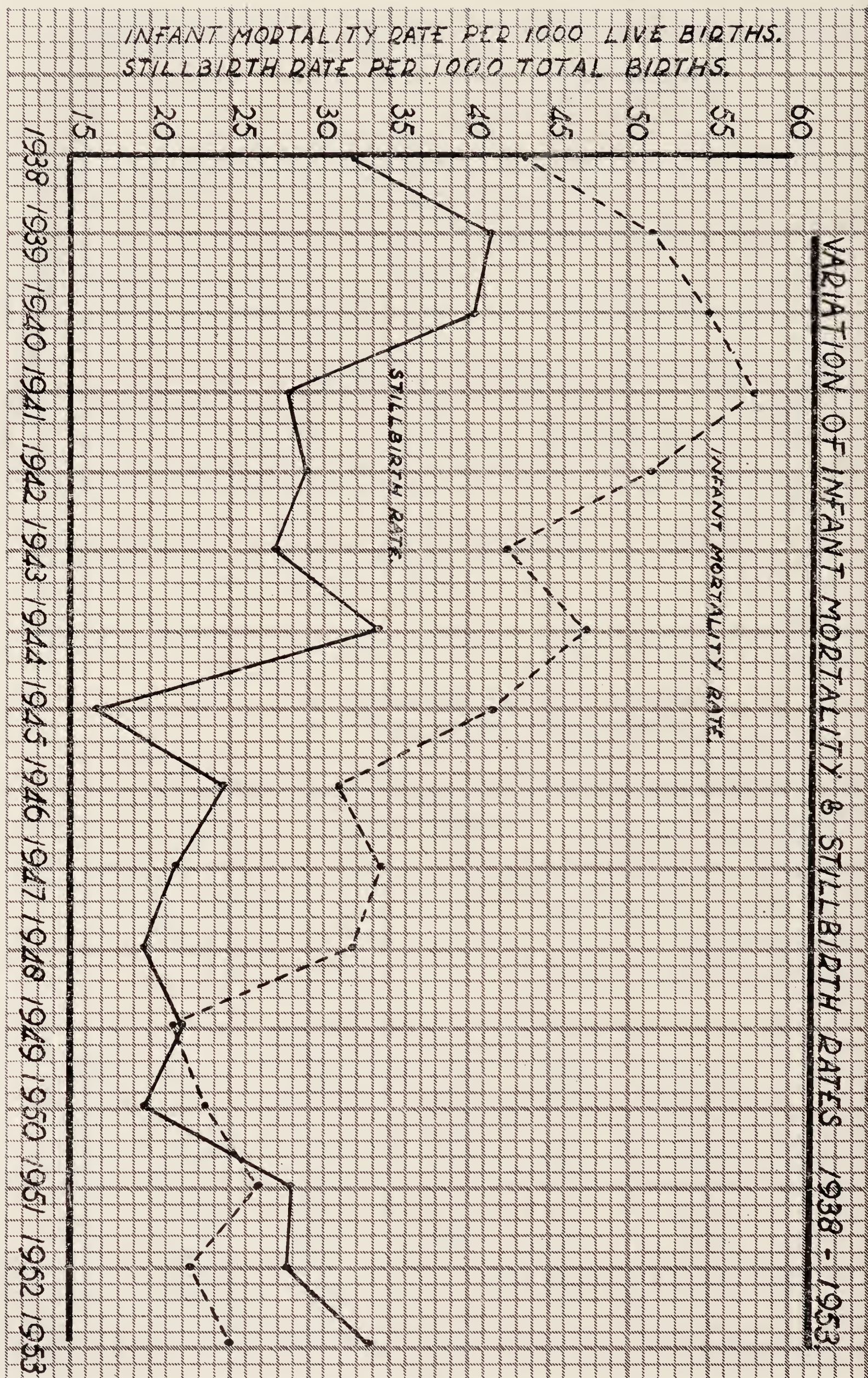
Stillbirths:—						
Number...	...	...	...	49	6	55
Rate	...	...	...	32.0	63.2	33.9

Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	...	...	...	...	...	...	204
„ „ Measles (all ages)	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
„ „ Whooping Cough (all ages)	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
„ „ Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	...	...	...	...	...	...	2

Death-rate of Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years)	0.02	} per 1,000 living at all ages.
Death-rate of Bronchitis and Pneumonia and other Respiratory Diseases	1.20	
Pulmonary Tuberculosis death-rate	0.14	
Total Tuberculosis death-rate	0.14	
Cancer death-rate	2.02	
Epidemic Influenza death-rate	0.10	

Year.	Estimated Population	Total (Nett) BIRTHS	Birth- rate	Total (Nett) DEATHS	Death- rate	Excess of Births over Deaths
1949	104600*	1815	17.3	1249	12.4	566
1950	107700	1725	15.8	1216	11.8	509
1951	105200	1556	14.6	1286	12.8	270
1952	105800	1561	14.6	1202	11.9	359
1953	105200	1550	14.6	1231	12.3	319
AVERAGE	..	1641	15.4	1237	12.2	404

*—Civilian only.



CAUSES OF DEATH, 1950-1953.

Cause of Death	Years			
	1950	1951	1952	1953
Tuberculosis, respiratory	34	19	15	14
Tuberculosis, other.. .. .	2	1	3	—
Syphilitic disease	6	6	5	1
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	2	1	—
Meningococcal infections	1	—	—	2
Acute poliomyelitis.. .. .	2	—	1	1
Measles	1	1	—	—
Other infective and parasitic diseases	1	3	—	3
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	40	42	24	37
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	29	24	41	39
Malignant neoplasm, breast	20	21	14	17
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	13	12	19	9
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	127	105	104	102
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	7	4	6	4
Diabetes	11	12	13	14
Vascular lesions of nervous system	152	170	188	167
Coronary disease, angina	149	178	169	176
Hypertension with heart disease	41	31	24	17
Other heart disease	194	232	199	218
Other circulatory diseases	45	50	63	52
Influenza	8	31	2	10
Pneumonia	33	52	32	67
Bronchitis	62	72	65	51
Other diseases of respiratory system	15	7	12	4
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum.. .. .	12	24	16	13
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	7	2	3	5
Nephritis and nephrosis	15	15	10	15
Hyperplasia of prostate	8	14	12	13
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	3	2	1	1
Congenital malformations.. .. .	13	11	5	6
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	121	102	110	128
Motor vehicle accidents	8	7	11	4
All other accidents	21	22	18	22
Suicide	14	8	14	14
Homicide and operations of war	1	4	2	5
All Causes—TOTALS	1216	1286	1202	1231

Comparison of Certain Rates in York with similar Rates for Great Towns and for England and Wales.

	England and Wales	160 County Boroughs and Great Towns including York	York
Births	15.5	17.0	14.6
Deaths	11.4	12.2	12.3
Maternal Mortality	0.76	Not available	0.65
Infant Mortality	26.8	30.8	25.0
Stillbirths	22.4	24.8	33.9
Tuberculosis Mortality	0.20	0.24	0.14
Poliomyelitis notifications (confirmed)			
Paralytic	0.07	0.06	0.06
Non-Paralytic	0.04	0.03	0.05
Food poisoning notifications	0.24	0.25	0.09

MATERNAL AND INFANT MORTALITY, 1949-1953

	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953
(a) MATERNAL MORTALITY:					
No. of deaths (YORK)	5	3	2	1	1
Rate per 1,000 births:					
York	2.7	1.8	1.3	0.65	0.65
England and Wales	0.98	0.86	0.79	0.72*	0.76
(b) INFANT MORTALITY:					
Deaths under 1 year (YORK)	39	39	40	33	37
Rate per 1,000 live births:					
York	21.4*	23.7	26.9	22.2	25.0
England and Wales	32	29	29.6	27.6	26.8*

* Lowest on record.

TUBERCULOSIS MORTALITY, 1949-1953.

(Registrar-General's figures).

Year	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Total	
	Deaths	Death-rate	Deaths	Death-rate	Deaths	Death-rate
1949	26	0.25	4	0.04	30	0.29
1950	34	0.33	2	0.02	36	0.35
1951	19	0.18	1	0.00*	20	0.19
1952	15	0.15	3	0.03	18	0.18
1953	14	0.14*	—	—	14	0.14*
Average..	21	0.21	2	0.02	23	0.23

* Lowest on record.

NEW CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS notified:

	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ..	63	56	72	89	81	84	66	78	67	47
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis ..	52	34	29	30	29	27	23	23	23	17
Total ..	115	90	101	119	110	111	89	101	90	64*

*Lowest on record.

**NUMBER OF CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS ON REGISTER
at 31st December, 1953.**

	Males	Females	Total
Pulmonary	239	169	408
Non-Pulmonary	47	63	110
TOTAL	286	232	518

Section B.

General Provision of Health Services for the Area.

National Health Service Act, 1946—Sections 22, 23, 24, 25, 27, 29 and 51.

CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

(Section 22)

1. Number of births notified in the area during the year under Section 203 of the Public Health Act, 1936, as adjusted by any transferred notifications:

(a) Live births, 1,512; (b) Still-births, 51; (c) Total, 1,563.

2. Infant Welfare Centres—

(a)	Number of Centres provided and maintained by the Council	6
(b)	Number of Centres provided and maintained by Voluntary Associations	—
(c)	Total number of children who first attended at the Centres during the year and who, on the date of the first attendance were—	
(i)	Under 1 year of age	1,031
(d)	Total number of children under five years of age who attended at the Centres during the year and who, at the end of the year, were—	
(i)	Under 1 year of age	882
(ii)	Over 1 year of age	1,135

A special effort was started in November to obtain a better attendance of Toddlers. It was decided to try the 4 years old group first. A birthday letter has accordingly been sent to all 4 year olds inviting them to attend the Toddler's clinic. There has been a good response and when established the scheme will be extended to 3 year olds and 2 year olds.

3. Ante-natal and Post-natal Clinics:

	Ante-natal.	Post-natal.
(i) Number of Clinics provided and maintained by the Council ...	2	1
(ii) Total number of Women who attended at the Clinics during the year	45	22
(iii) No. of ante-natal sessions held by Council Midwives	143	
(iv) No. of attendances	1806	

From these figures it will be seen that the medical aspect of ante-natal care has been taken over almost entirely by General Practitioners and by the Maternity Hospital Medical Staff.

The number of stillbirths investigated during the year was 51, of which 35 were born in hospital, 9 in nursing homes, and 7 at home. Of the 35 born in hospital 7 were admitted as emergencies, not having had ante-natal care at the hospital clinics.

Causes have been classified as follows:—

1.	Toxaemia of pregnancy	..	..	..	..	5
2.	Rh. incompatibility	..	..	..	..	2
3.	Trauma (disproportion, breech, external version, etc.)	..	..	..	..	7
4.	Placental causes (infarct, calcified patch—early separation of placenta, placenta praevia, etc.)					10
5.	Cord complications (prolapse, strangulation by, etc.)	..	..	..	..	5
6.	Inhalation of amniotic fluid	..	..	..	..	2
7.	Anoxia due to prolonged labour	..	..	..	..	1
8.	Congenital deformities of C.N.S.	..	..	..	..	5
9.	Unknown	..	..	..	..	14
Total						51

4. Care of Unmarried Mothers and Illegitimate Children.

The Council have appointed a Social Worker for the purposes of Circular 2866 and have an arrangement whereby girls are admitted to Heworth Moor House (Diocesan Moral Welfare Hostel) or to other institutions before and after confinement.

Eighty-eight illegitimate births were registered within the City of York in 1953, compared with 79 in 1952, and 107 in 1951. In addition 14 illegitimate births were registered outside York by girls sent to Mother and Baby Hostels in Leeds and Hull.

York Compared With England and Wales.

	<i>York Illegitimate Births</i>	<i>Illegitimate % of all live births</i>	<i>England and Wales</i>	<i>Illegitimate % of all live births</i>
1945	243	13.3	64,064	9.35
1949	121	6.7	37,064	5.07
1950	103	6.0	35,005	5.06
1951	107	5.6	32,960	4.85
1952	79	5.06	32,549	4.89
1953	88	5.6		

These figures show that the York illegitimate rate has been slightly higher than the average for the rest of the country.

Analysis of 1953 Cases.

1.	Registered in York, mother York resident	..	67
2.	Registered in other areas, mother York resident		14
3.	Unspecified (additions made by Registrar-General's final figures for births registered in York—no details available	.. ..	7
4.	Registered in York, but mother resident in other areas	.. .. (12)	

4. *Mothers from Other Areas.*

Six of these were girls sent by North Riding County Council to Heworth Moor House. Of these:—

One child was stillborn and 1 mother died.

Three were from villages adjacent to York and were known to Welfare Officer and help was given *re* adoption, etc.

One was a hawker living in a caravan near York.

Two were not known.

1, 2 and 3. *York Residents.*

Of the 88 York mothers:—

(a) 34 were cohabiting, mother having assumed name of father and child registered in his name. 26 known to Welfare Officer, 8 not known.

(b) 33 were single women not living with putative father, and child registered in mother's name. All known to Welfare Officer.

(c) 14 were married but separated from husband, not living with putative father and child registered in mother's name.
All known to Welfare Officer.

(d) 7 details not known (additional number of illegitimate births given in final figures of Registrar General. No details available).

Of the 47 women mentioned in (b) and (c) above:—

24 were living with parents.

15 were living in lodgings.

4 are now married.

2 are in Residential work without baby.

1 is in Residential work with baby.

1 is an inmate in a Mental Hospital.

Affiliation Orders.

10 orders were granted during the year.

8 private arrangements made for payments by putative father.

Mother and Baby Hostels.

24 girls were admitted to Hostels.

8 to Heworth Moor House.

7 to Sutton House, Hull.

5 to Salvation Army Home, Leeds.

2 to St. Margaret's Catholic Home, Leeds.

1 to St. John Bosco, Newcastle.

1 to St. Gabriel's, Weymouth.

Of these, 3 girls paid all own fees and 3 girls returned from the Hostel after a few days there.

Babies (including all those registered in and out of York).

65 remained with mother.

22 were adopted.

5 were placed in Residential Homes.

2 died (one mongol baby died at six months and one died at ten minutes).

6 stillbirths.

Occupations of the 33 Single Women.

- 10 Factory workers.
- 8 Miscellaneous.
- 4 Civil Servants or Local Government Officers.
- 4 Shorthand typists or clerks.
- 3 Nurses.
- 3 School teachers.
- 1 Bus conductress.

Rehabilitation.

Of the 33 single women, 5 only had already had a previous child. All but 2 were capable of rehabilitation. Of the 2 exceptions, one is in a Mental Home and not likely to be released in the near future. One lives with her parents but is of low mentality.

Of the 14 married women separated from husbands, not cohabiting, most of them create a real problem.

- 1 has 1 illegitimate and 2 legitimate children all adopted.
- 1 has had 3 illegitimate and 2 legitimate, all in Residential Homes or foster homes, is of low mentality and incapable of retaining a post or lodgings; no moral sense.
- 1 has 1 legitimate and 1 illegitimate; mother of low mentality and putative father a certified mental defective.
- 1 living with parents has 2 legitimate, and 2 illegitimate, 1 adopted by her mother, 1 in a City Home, and 2 living with her, of low mentality.
- 1 has 3 legitimate and 1 illegitimate children, of low mentality and lethargic; had a good education.
- 1 has 2 legitimate and 4 illegitimate children, is clean and tidy but amoral.

These cases require intensive visiting over a long period to ensure the welfare of the children. They are usually in debt for hire purchase commitments, clothing clubs, etc., and are short of many necessities to maintain a reasonable standard of living. Many are irresponsible and have no moral sense.

Two hundred and ninety-four interviews were made by the Social Worker.

5. Care of premature infants (Circular 20/44).

The Council employ a domiciliary midwife specially trained in the care of the premature baby. She undertakes the care of premature babies born at home, and is also notified of the impending discharge of all premature babies from hospital. She undertakes the necessary after-care until the case is handed over to the Health Visitor. During the year 86 premature and 6 weak but not premature infants were attended by this nurse.

The number of premature babies notified during 1953 was:—107

Total number of above who were born:—

(i)	at home	...	...	...	...	...	...	34
(ii)	in hospital or nursing home	...	...	...	...	...	...	73

The number of those born at home:—

(i)	who were nursed entirely at home	...	...	...	32
(ii)	who died during the first 24 hours	...	...	...	1
(iii)	who survived at the end of 28 days	...	...	...	30

The number of those born in hospital or nursing home:—

(i) who died during the first 24 hours	...	...	...	8
(ii) who survived at the end of 28 days	...	...	...	61

The following is an analysis of the weights of premature babies born at home, based on the Ministry of Health's classification:—

2 lbs. 3 ozs. or less	...	...	...	...	—
Over 2 lb. 3 ozs. up to and including 3 lbs. 4 ozs.	...	...	...	...	—
Over 3 lbs. 4 ozs. up to and including 4 lbs. 6 ozs.	...	...	...	...	2
Over 4 lbs. 6 ozs. up to and including 4 lbs. 15 ozs.	...	...	...	...	8
Over 4 lbs. 15 ozs. up to and including 5 lbs. 8 ozs.	...	...	...	...	22

6. Day Nurseries.

The nurseries are recognised as training schools for the National Nursery Examination Board Diploma. This is a two years' course, students during training spending part of their time in the City's Day Nurseries, Residential Nurseries and Nursery Schools. There were 5 students in training during the year, based primarily on our Day Nurseries.

The following survey of attendances is of interest in view of the tendency in some parts of the country to close Day Nurseries.

Crombie Avenue.	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953
Average daily attendance—					
0—2	5	5	4	6	6
2—5	17	18	17	17	17

Number on Register at end of year—

0—2	6	8	9	8	11
2—5	25	25	25	24	26

Heworth.	1951	1952	1953
-----------------	------	------	------

Average daily attendance—

0—2	12	10	12
2—5	18	17	21

Number on Register at end of year—

0—2	17	14	18
2—5	27	29	34

7. Infectious Diseases of Infants and Puerperal Pyrexia.

Disease	Number of cases notified during the year	Number of cases visited by officers of the Council	Number of cases removed to Hospitals
(1) Ophthalmia Neonatorum.. .. .	2	2	—
(2) Pemphigus Neonatorum	—	—	—
(3) Puerperal Pyrexia	16	—	—

One death of an infant due to pneumonia during the neo-natal period was reported to the Health Department during the year. There were in addition three infant deaths from pneumonia, two secondary to prematurity and one to a congenital deformity.

8. Maternal Deaths.

There was one maternal death during the year, the cause of death being ascribed to Obstetric Shock. This was a domiciliary case.

9. Institutional Provision for Mothers or Children.

This includes voluntary homes, and homes administered by the Local Authority Children Committee.

(a) YORK DIOCESAN MOTHER AND BABY HOME, HEWORTH MOOR HOUSE, YORK

Chairman: Lady Celia Milnes Coates. Hon. Sec., Mrs. J. L. Henderson. Superintendent, Miss A. Hatfield.

This Home receives mothers expecting illegitimate babies, before and after confinement, without limit of stay, until the mother obtains employment, and the baby a home with relatives, foster mother, or adoptive parents.

There are 14 beds and 10 cots, and expectant mothers are sent to a Maternity Home or Hospital for their confinement.

The average length of stay is three to six months, of which four to twelve weeks are before, and six to twelve weeks after the birth of the child.

A doctor attends weekly to supervise the health of mothers and babies, and at any time for emergencies.

During the year there were 51 admissions. Of these:—

44 were expectant unmarried mothers.

6 married women expecting illegitimate babies.

1 girl given temporary shelter.

Resident at the time of report: 11 girls and 5 babies.

Discharges:—

9 babies placed for adoption.

14 girls returned home with their baby.

8 girls took resident domestic posts with their baby.

3 girls had stillbirths.

4 girls returned home before the birth of their baby.

1 girl died.

Five of the above 44 were York girls. Those admitted from other areas were chiefly from within the Diocese of York.

Ages ranged from 15 years to 42. Two girls were under 16. In both cases the girls were transferred for further training. A good percentage came from broken homes.

The health of mothers and babies on the whole has been good, but unfortunately the girls often only seek help and ante-natal care very late in their pregnancy. With very few exceptions the girls have accepted the responsibility of their baby, prepared the layette and cared for their baby under guidance and supervision.

Nursery trainees have visited the home to see breast feeding. The Chaplain visits regularly to give help where desired, and in the case of nonconformists they have been visited by their ministers.

(b) WEST GARTH CHURCH OF ENGLAND CHILDREN'S SOCIETY NURSERY

This Nursery has accommodation for 20 children under the age of 5 and is recognised as a training centre for the Certificate of the National Nursery Examination Board.

(c) ST. STEPHEN'S HOME, THE MOUNT.

(*Matron*—Mrs. E. Cobb)

This Home accommodates 23 girls from 2 to 16 years. Good liaison is maintained with the Local Health Authority, a Health Visitor visiting at regular intervals, and reporting as necessary to the Authority. St. Stephen's aims to bring up the children in an atmosphere as much like a real home as possible, with a Christian background; and helps them to train for a career when they leave.

(d) CHILDREN COMMITTEE'S HOMES.

Children are cared for in the following Homes, Nurseries and Foster Homes:—

Residential Nurseries—

“The Glen” Nursery ... 24 Boys and Girls—up to 5 years.
(Bull Lane, Heworth, York)

“The Elms” Nursery ... 25 Boys and Girls—up to 5 years.
(160, Hull Road, York)

Children's Homes—

“St. Hilda's” Home ... 40 Boys and Girls—5 to 16 years.
(84, Lowther Street, York)

120, Haxby Road, York ... 12 Boys.
(Scattered Home)

4, Feversham Crescent, York ... 18 Boys.
(Scattered Home)

103a, Danebury Drive, Acomb ... 12 Boys and Girls.
(Family Group Home)

Children are also placed in Voluntary Homes at—

Hull, Knaresborough, Boston Spa and Parkstone, Dorset—12 Boys and Girls.

In addition the following children are boarded out under the care of the Children Committee—

Boarded-out in York and surrounding villages—71 Boys and Girls.

Boarded-out in York supervised for other Authorities—21 Boys and Girls.

Supervised under Child Life Protection Regulations—(Living apart from their parents)—15 Boys and Girls.

Supervised under Adoption Regulations—13 Boys and Girls.

Temporary accommodation was provided for 162 children in emergencies during the absence of their parents, who were unable to make arrangements for their care.

Health of Children in Residential Nurseries.

The Glen.

Throughout the year respiratory infections have been unusually prevalent amongst both staff and children, and have included 11 cases of otitis media among the children. Four cases of rubella, including 1 staff, occurred in May and June. Seven cases of chicken pox occurred in July, and 3 cases followed a case of herpes zoster in December.

On three occasions there were small outbreaks of infection of unknown origin. The first and third in March and October were characterised by diarrhoea and vomiting, including 11 children and 6 staff on the first occasion and 3 children in October. In June the infection involved 3 staff and 5 children, whose chief symptoms were fever, slight lassitude and most of the children vomited. Duration of symptoms was limited to 2 to 3 days. No pathogenic organisms were isolated from nose, throat or rectal swabs.

The Elms.

In March 4 cases of scarlet fever and 3 of whooping cough occurred. In April 1 more case of scarlet fever appeared. Eight children developed chicken pox, the last, ninth case of chicken pox appearing in May.

On returning from their seaside holiday in June most of the children developed some respiratory infection, but since then there has been very little sickness, beyond head colds. One child had a tonsillectomy in October.

10. Dental Treatment.

The dental surgeon, Miss Ritchie, gives three half-days weekly to Maternity and Child Welfare work. She reports as follows:—

(a) Numbers attended—

	Examined	Needing Treatment	Treated	Made Dentally Fit
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	907	424	307	289
Children under five	143	143	143	141

(b) Forms of dental treatment provided.

	Extractions	General Anaesthetics	Fillings	Scalings or Scaling and gum treatment	Silver Nitrate treatment	Dentures Supplied		(a) Crowns
						Complete	Partial	(b) Inlays
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	—	239	398	229	—	14	3	(a) 2 (b) 1
Children under five ..	—	52	316	—	134	—	—	—

11. Parent's Club.

A parents club was formed in September, 1951, and meets fortnightly at the Health Services Centre. The Club seems now well established, with an average attendance of 30 and a membership of 50.

The club is run by a Committee of parents; meetings include talks and discussions on subjects chosen by the parents, and social meetings.

A clothing exchange market and a library of knitting books, etc., has been organised.

Talks during the year included "Children's Awkward Questions," by Mrs. Thomas, "Relaxation in Childbirth," by Mrs. Smith, "A Highlight in York History," by Mr. Coleclough, "My Visit to South Africa," by Miss Aspden, "The Work of a Youth Employment Officer," by Mr. Coxon, "Cancer," by Dr. Donaldson, and "Food for the Family," by Mr. Harrison.

Demonstrations proved very popular, and included one on how to make artificial flowers, another on cake decorating, and a very popular one on hair styling.

12. Family Service Unit.

The Family Service Unit has supervised 32 families including 122 children (72 between 5 and 15 years of age) during the year.

Of the 10 cases closed, 2 had improved but had ceased to co-operate. Two families removed from York and the other 6 appeared to have recovered beyond the need of close supervision.

The families referred are normally known to many agencies—Health Visitors, Housing officials, Education Authorities, Probation Officers, N.S.P.C.C., and the Child Guidance Clinic.

All these departments were represented on the F.S.U. Case Committee which considered each family before it was accepted. Although a very useful Committee, it was felt to be too big to function as a Case Committee, and in addition a Consultative Committee of three was formed consisting of a Psychiatrist, a Psychological Social Worker and the Senior Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare. During the year unfortunately the N.S.P.C.C. requested the resignation of its inspector from the Case Committee.

The hard core of problem families conform to a typical pattern—an irresponsible father who is unwilling or unable to keep in employment, a well-meaning but weak-willed mother of poor intelligence quite unable to cope with difficult circumstances and several small children. It is often impossible to cure these families. The Unit must provide a continual supportative role, often for several years. Efforts are, therefore, being made to assist families before they show signs of apathy in order to prevent such cases of breakdown arising.

The Unit acquired and moved into residential premises in June. This accommodates the three case workers and provides facilities for entertaining the families under supervision besides providing office accommodation.

MIDWIFERY SERVICE.

(Section 23)

The Authority employ 10 domiciliary midwives including 1 premature baby midwife, the City being divided into two areas, with four midwives to each area. An additional midwife undertakes relief duties. Mothers select their own midwives except when an individual midwife is already fully booked for the month. The attendance of midwives on cases was extended from two to four weeks from October.

All midwives are trained in the use of gas and air analgesia, and are supplied with the necessary equipment and transport for administering same.

Lectures for expectant mothers by Sister Weatherald and Sister Nixon have been given during the year. Two courses of 4 lectures at weekly intervals were given. They cover ante-natal care, procedure during confinement and the puerperium, and include a practical demonstration of the use of gas and air apparatus.

The lectures and relaxation classes for expectant mothers which were started during the year are an attempt to provide the opportunity for ante-natal teaching which has been lost with the decline in attendances at ante-natal clinics run by local authorities since the National Health Service Act became operative. Both are popular and their establishment well justified.

	Domiciliary Midwives	Midwives in Institutions	Totals
Total number of midwives practising at the end of the year in the area of the Local Supervising Authority—			
(i) Employed by the Council ...	10	Nil.	10
(ii) In private practice	3	14	17
	—	—	—
	13	14	27
	—	—	—

	Domiciliary Cases	Cases in Institutions	Totals
Number of cases in the area of the Local Supervising Authority attended during the year by midwives—			
(i) Employed by the Council—			
As Midwives... ..	459	—	459
As Maternity Nurses ...	173	—	173
(ii) In private practice—			
As Midwives... ..	1	—	1
As Maternity Nurses ...	—	481	481
	—	—	—
Totals—As Midwives	460	—	460
As Maternity Nurses ...	173	481	654
	—	—	—

The proportion of domiciliary compared with institutional confinements over the past 5 years has remained fairly constant, but the actual number of deliveries in both cases has fallen, owing to the falling birth rate. The following table illustrates these points—

	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953
Domiciliary Confinements	703	729	634	626	632
Percentage of Total Confinements ..	37.9	41.4	39.6	40.4	40.4
Institutional Confinements	1152	1031	968	924	931
Percentage of Total	62.1	58.6	60.4	59.6	59.6
Percentage of domiciliary confinements receiving G. and A. analgesia	50.9	62.4	56.5	60.3	72.8

Number of cases in which Medical Aid was summoned during the year under Section 14 (i) of the Midwives Act, 1918, by a midwife:—

(a) For domiciliary cases:—

(i) Where the Medical Practitioner had arranged to provide the patient with Maternity Medical Services under the National Health Service:—

	11	} Total 21
(ii) Others	10	

The midwives are supervised by the Medical Officer of Health, the Senior Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare and the Sister-in-Charge of the Midwives' Hostel (Miss M. Hibbs) who acts for the Local Authority as non-medical supervisor.

Pupil Midwives.

York Maternity Hospital is recognised as a training school for Part II of the certificate of the Central Midwives Board. Pupils spend 3 months in hospital, and 3 months on district with the Authority's midwives.

50, Bootham is rented to the Hospital Management Committee, as a central hostel for pupil midwives doing district work. There is accommodation for 10 pupils and 2 resident staff. Twenty-eight pupils were trained during the year.

York Maternity Hospital.

I am indebted to the Secretary of the York "A" and Tadcaster Hospital Management Committee for the following statistics relating to the Maternity Hospital:—

1.	Number of beds, viz:—						
	Lying in Beds	..	..	..	..	38	} 50
	Ante-natal treatment beds	..	..	..	..	6	
	Premature infant cots	..	..	..	..	6	
2.	Number of admissions—						
	(a) York	...	...	...	...	...	799
	(b) Other Areas	...	...	...	...	...	188
3.	Number of women admitted for ante-natal treatment	...	...	...	...	...	173
4.	Average duration of stay	...	...	...	Number of days...	...	13.1
5.	Number of cases delivered by—						
	(a) Midwives—	(i)	York Cases	..	..	626	} 763
		(ii)	Other Areas	..	..	137	
	(b) Doctors—	(i)	York Cases	..	..	81	} 116
		(ii)	Other Areas	..	..	35	
	(c) Number of cases admitted after delivery—						
	Mothers and Babies	...	...	...	...	...	15
	Babies only	...	...	...	...	...	5
6.	Number of Live Births	...	...	...	...	...	829
7.	Number of Still Births	...	...	...	...	...	50
8.	Number of cases notified as puerperal pyrexia	...	...	...	...	...	10
9.	Number of infants wholly breast fed on discharge	...	...	...	...	...	690
10.	Number of maternal deaths	...	...	...	...	...	*2
11.	Number of infant deaths within 10 days of birth	...	...	...	...	...	26
12.	Number of pupils trained during 1953.	...	...	...	...	...	28
13.	Number entered for examination of Central Midwives Board	...	...	...	...	...	28
14.	Number successful	...	...	...	...	...	27

*Neither of the maternal deaths were York cases.

HEALTH VISITING

(Section 24)

- (a) Number of officers employed for health visiting at the end of the year: 11. In training: 1. The staff has been 2 below establishment during the year, but temporary help has been used when available.
- (b) Number of visits paid during the year by all health visitors:—
- | | | |
|-------|--|--------|
| (i) | To expectant mothers—First visits | 437 |
| | Total visits | 625 |
| (ii) | To children under 1 year of age—First visits | 1,330 |
| | Total visits | 8,382 |
| (iii) | To children between the ages of 1 and 5 years—Total visits | 19,325 |

The Council award bursaries for training to suitable applicants who are state registered nurses and hold the first part of the certificate of the Central Midwives Board. During training, three-quarters salary is paid and an additional £100 is available on loan if needed, to be repaid during the candidate's two years' service for the Corporation after qualification. Six nurses have been sent for training under this scheme to Leeds or Bradford, all of whom have qualified as Health Visitors.

A health visitor attends a child welfare clinic run by a general practitioner for her own patients; an average of 30 mothers and babies attending this clinic weekly. A Parents' Club is also run by the practitioner in charge of this clinic.

Arrangements have been reached with the North and East Ridings for the health visitor undertaking venereal disease social work for the City, to include cases from the Ridings attending York County Hospital for treatment.

The follow-up clinic for gastric cases at the County Hospital is staffed by a team of specialists, the hospital almoner and an assistant health visitor to undertake home visiting. A health visitor is also allocated for the care of diabetics and works closely with the hospital consultants and general practitioners. She attends the special diabetic clinic at the hospital.

Two health visitors undertake Tuberculosis visiting only.

A health visitor has been allocated part-time for the after-care of cases of heart disease discharged from hospital, and home visits are paid at the request of the consultant concerned.

HOME NURSING SERVICE

(Section 25)

The York Home Nursing Service developed from the Purey Cust District Nursing Service which was taken over by the Local Authority under the National Health Service Act.

The Council do not at present provide a night nursing service and there has been no demand for this to date. The night attendants' branch of the Home Help service appears adequate.

The following table shows work undertaken by the Home Nursing Service during the year—

Number of nurses employed	...	...	16 (7 Queen's trained)
New cases attended	...	...	3,383
Cases discharged	...	...	3,338
Visits paid	...	...	54,494
Analysis of Cases—			
Medical	..	..	27,204
Surgical	..	..	25,132
Infectious Diseases	..	..	42
Tuberculosis	..	..	1,481
Maternal Complications	..	..	181
Others	..	..	454
Total	..	..	54,494
Referred by—			
(a) General practitioners	..	..	3,117
(b) Hospitals	..	..	186
(c) Applied direct	..	..	52
(d) Other agencies	..	..	71

The home nursing equipment loan service operates from the Health Services Centre. No charge is made for the loan of equipment, unless its value exceeds £10, when there is a charge of 1/- per week.

A weekend refresher course was organised in York during the year. There was an average attendance of 40 district nurses from York and the surrounding area, and the course was well worth while.

IMMUNISATION AND VACCINATION.

(Section 26).

Immunisation.

The number of children immunised against diphtheria increased, there being 1,036, compared with 907 during the previous year. 1,000 were under the age of 5 years.

399 cases were immunised at Local Authority Clinics, and 637 by General Practitioners.

219 boosting doses were given at Local Authority Clinics, and 236 by General Practitioners.

Immunisation in Relation to Child Population.

Number of children at 31st December, 1953, who had completed a course of Immunisation *at any time before that date* (i.e., at any time since 1st January, 1939).

Age at 31.12.53— i.e., Born in Year	Under 1 1953	1—4 1952—1949	5—9 1948—1944	10—14 1943—1939	Under 15 Total
Last complete course of injections (whether primary or booster)—					
A. 1949—1953	522	3,492	3,036	575	7,625
B. 1948 or earlier	—	—	3,690	5,966	9,656
C. Estimated mid-year child population	1,540	6,260	15,500		23,300
Immunity Index 100 A/C ..	33.9%	55.7%	23.2%		32.6%

Combined Diphtheria and Whooping Cough Immunisation.

871 children were given combined injections, 359 at Local Authority Clinics and 512 by General Practitioners.

Whooping Cough.—29 cases were immunised against whooping cough only—10 at Local Authority Clinics and 19 by General Practitioners.

Vaccination.

Of the 1,873 vaccinations during the year, 1,388 were notified by general practitioners and 485 from the Authority Clinics. The marked increase in the number of vaccinations (773 for 1953) was following the cases of smallpox which occurred in Leeds. Relatives and contacts of Leeds cases lived in York. These contacts were vaccinated and kept under supervision until the danger period was passed, but the large increase in the number of persons vaccinated was largely “panic” vaccination.

AMBULANCE SERVICE.

(Section 27).

I am indebted to my Chief Ambulance Officer, Mr. L. P. Sawyer, for the following report:—

The demands on the service at the time of writing this report have steadily increased since its inception, but there is evidence of the position becoming stabilized.

Under this Section, the Service is responsible for the conveyance of all persons suffering from physical or mental illness in the City to any point inside or outside the City. Also, by agreements with the East and West Riding County Councils, a full service to hospitals in the City is provided for their respective areas linked with the York Telephone Exchange.

Population of Service Area (estimated)	115,770
Acreage of Service Area	55,884
Number of Operational Vehicles	13
Vehicles retained for Civil Defence Training ..	2
Number of Paid Staff	35

Increases in the demands on the Service since July, 1948, are shown below:—

		Journeys made	Patients and other persons conveyed	Miles travelled
1948	(July—Dec.)	4,247	7,334	45,309
1949		19,988	31,337	140,074
1950		21,544	38,373	152,429
1951		17,419*	41,303	156,425
1952		11,936	47,387	160,655
1953		11,757	50,431	161,479

*Alteration in definition of “Journey”, mid 1951.

Journeys made, persons carried, and mileage for year.

	Journeys made	Persons carried	Mileage
PATIENT CARRYING:			
Ambulances	7,286	13,714	75,597
Sitting-case Vehicles	3,131	23,183	68,976
Total	10,417	36,897	144,573
Work for Hospital Management Committees ..	95	57	495
Conveyance of Midwives	399	471	2,528
Conveyance of children to and from Occupation Centre	401	12,982	8,059
Conveyance of Supervisor, Home Help Service ..	24	24	321
Civil Defence Training and Recruitment	—	—	3,353
Loan of Omnibus for Children’s Holiday, Bridlington	—	—	681
Abortive and Service Journeys	421	—	1,469
Grand Totals	11,757	50,431	161,479

CLASSIFICATION OF PATIENTS CARRIED:—

Accident or Emergency—

Road Accident.. .. .	261 (214)
Home Accident	169 (98)
Industrial Accident	170 (142)
Other Accidents	280 (253)
Acute Illness	431 (343)
Emergency Maternity.. .. .	18 (11)

Others—

General Illness	..	..	..	..	2,545	(2,288)
Maternity	..	..	..	..	301	(265)
Tuberculosis	..	..	..	..	51	(30)
Other Infectious Disease	..	..	..	..	324	(408)
Mental	..	..	..	..	47	(63)
Inter-Hospital Transfer	..	..	..	..	2,011	(2,090)
Hospital Discharge	..	..	..	..	1,701	(1,648)
Out-patient Attendance	..	..	..	..	28,588	(27,677)

(Figures in parenthesis are those for the previous year).

Financial responsibility for cases was allocated as follows:—

				<i>Number of Cases</i>	<i>Mileage</i>
York C.B.	..	..	..	34,913	126,817
Other Services	..	..	..	1,984	17,756

Emergency Calls.

By the “999” telephone call system, 602 calls were received by the Ambulance Service.

No delay occurred during the year in the immediate answering of emergency calls.

The Committee inspected various sites and buildings, with a view to the erection of, or, adaptation for a Central Ambulance Station, but no better site was found than that originally approved by the Health Committee at Hungate.

Long-Distance Journeys.

(a) *By Road*.—During the year, 498 journeys of 50 miles and over were undertaken, 74 of these being over 100 miles.

(b) *By Rail*.—Eleven patients were conveyed by rail to Aylesbury, Birmingham, Cobham (Surrey), Herne Bay (Kent), Liverpool (2), London (3), Norwich and Oxford.

At all times, the staff of British Railways have been most helpful and co-operative. Rail travel is used whenever possible.

Co-ordination with Other Ambulance Services and Co-operation with Hospitals.

The closest co-ordination is maintained between the three adjacent County Services and the City Service, for reciprocal assistance and for the economical transport of patients.

There is also a close liaison with the hospitals to ensure that the service is run as economically as is consistent with efficiency.

The Medical Officer of Health and Ambulance Officer met Officers of the York “A” and Tadcaster Hospital Management Committee to discuss difficulties experienced in meeting all the calls for transport at the times specified, due partly to lack of co-ordination of calls.

The Hospital officers agreed:—

- (a) To co-ordinate as far as possible the times of bookings for patients attending the Physiotherapy and Rehabilitation Departments of the City and County Hospitals;
- (b) To ensure that all preliminaries are completed by the hospitals before the discharge of patients to avoid ambulances being kept waiting;
- (c) To co-ordinate inter-hospital transfers as far as practicable, so that ambulances or cars can be used when already booked for other hospital journeys.

The Officers of the Group asked that certain cases attending X-Ray Departments be given priority, in order that nothing might impair the effectiveness of the appointments system.

Following this meeting, a measure of agreement was reached for block bookings of patients attending the Physiotherapy and Rehabilitation Departments. This has eliminated certain unnecessary duplicated journeys and helps with the smooth running of the service.

Possible Abuse of the Service.

Any instance of apparent abuse is investigated and action taken as necessary.

Fleet of Vehicles at 31st December, 1953.

The fleet comprises 15 vehicles:—

- 6 28 h.p. Bedford/Lomas two-stretcher ambulances;
- 5 10-12 cwt. Bedford vehicles (two with single stretchers for ambulance work, three accommodating up to nine sitting patients, each carrying an emergency stretcher);
- 1 Vauxhall “Wyvern” saloon car, for long-distance sitting case work;
- 1 Bedford 28-seater coach for Occupation Centre work;
- 2 redundant ambulances retained for Civil Defence training purposes.

During the year, the two oldest vehicles were replaced by two Bedford CAV light vehicles.

Eight ambulances are equipped with oxygen resuscitation apparatus and all vehicles with a first-aid outfit. Crews are each issued with and held responsible for their own equipment.

Maintenance.—Servicing and minor repairs are carried out by the driving staff; major repairs by either the City Engineer or by the Bedford main dealers.

Staff.

Administrative (3):—

- Ambulance Officer;
- Assistant Ambulance Officer;
- Clerk (male).

Operational (32):—

- Males: 1 Telephonist;
- 4 Shift Leaders;
- 20 Driver/attendants.
- Females: 5 Driver/attendants;
- 2 Attendants (non-drivers).

There were no staff changes during the year.

The staffing allows for the manning of 4 ambulances and 5 vehicles for sitting patients during the day, 3 ambulances during the evening to 8 p.m., and 2 ambulances at night and on Sundays.

Civil Defence (Ambulance) Section Training.

Number of Volunteers on Register	29
<i>Lectures—</i>	
Number of lectures given	36
Volunteers attending	29
Number of attendances	183
<i>Hours:—</i>	
By Instructors	72
By Volunteers	366
<i>Operational Duties—</i>	
Volunteers attending for experience	29
Number of attendances made	190
Hours given by volunteers	870
<i>Driving Instruction—</i>	
Number of Volunteers receiving instruction	14
Number of lessons given	151
Number of attendances made	268
<i>Hours:</i>	
By Instructors (whole-time staff)	311
By Volunteers	325

(Informal tests were given by the City Police in December to 5 licensed and 7 learner drivers, but during the year no learner-driver entered for the official test.)

PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER-CARE.

(Section 28).

(a) TUBERCULOSIS.

The tuberculosis service for the City is centred on the Chest Clinic in Castlegate. Two health visitors are under the immediate supervision of the Chest Physician; act as clinic nurses and visit the patients in their own homes. They report regularly to the Superintendent Health Visitor thereby maintaining liaison with the general duty health visitors.

A handicraft instructor also works half time for the Health Committee. Her headquarters are at the Chest Clinic, and she visits patients in their own homes.

The after-care work is delegated to the York Tuberculosis Committee, which is a voluntary committee with adequate Health Committee representation. A grant of £100 was made by the Authority to this committee during the year. The report on their work is as follows:—

York Tuberculosis Committee.

The Thirty-Ninth Annual Report for the Year 1953.

The work of an After-care Committee may not appear very spectacular, and many people are not aware of the existence of a voluntary body dealing with the problems which arise. Nevertheless an After-Care Committee is a real necessity in the rehabilitation of patients from sanatoria and in preparation for their entry into hospital. It is not only in material help that its work is so valuable, but in all efforts to help tuberculous people to reconstruct their

lives; to give sympathetic aid to families whose breadwinner is handicapped by tuberculosis, to function when the limit of statutory assistance is reached, and in general to act as guide, philosopher and friend. This is the aim of the York Tuberculosis Committee.

Since March, 1953, 22 cases have been helped in various ways—help with removal expenses; purchase of blankets for a mother and child in the same family both suffering from tuberculosis; grants to cover cost of materials for occupational therapy; a course in commercial art; help with fares for parents to visit a child in sanatorium; part cost of convalescent holiday, and rail fare to enable a girl to have a holiday. Also with the co-operation of ex-Service Organisations a long term convalescence was arranged. These are but a few instances of the help which we have been able to give, and to all organisations who have helped, including the W.V.S. and the National Assistance Board, our most grateful thanks are due.

The newly decorated room at the clinic where the Committee meets houses the library provided by the British Red Cross and paid for by the Committee. This waiting room is supplied with magazines by the Hospital Management Committee. Wireless sets on loan number five, and we have had sets given to us during the year which have been repaired by a convalescent patient and are now in use. The Committee has purchased a knitting machine and Miss Hobbs is instructing patients in the use of this, so that when they are proficient they may be able to make articles which the Committee will sell.

The Annual General Meeting was held in the Mansion House on 29th October, and we are most grateful to the Lord Mayor for the use of the State Room. Alderman Frank Wright, chairman of the Health Committee presided, and an address was given to an appreciative audience by Miss Owen-Davies, research worker to the National Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis.

Last June the Abbot of Ampleforth kindly opened the gardens at Gilling Castle for our benefit and a sum of £31 was added to our funds. We are grateful for this. Also to Mrs. Irving and Miss Dunlavey for the money given to us as proceeds from Bridge and Whist Drives, to York Corporation, Rowntree Charitable Institutions Committee, Sunday Cinema Fund, York Amateur Operatic and Dramatic Society, and York Rotary Club for their generous donations.

The thanks of the Committee are also due to many for their guidance and co-operation; and to the York Community Council for undertaking the secretarial work. Finally, we thank Messrs. Peat, Marwick and Mitchell for again auditing our accounts.

Clinics.

Clinics are held at the Chest Clinic, 11, Castlegate, for City cases on Tuesdays at 2 p.m. and Fridays at 9-30 a.m. and for surrounding areas on each Thursday morning in the month (excluding the first) at 9-30 a.m. A chest diagnostic clinic is held at the City Hospital on Wednesdays at 1-30 p.m. and artificial pneumothorax refill clinics on Mondays at 10-30 a.m. and 5-30 p.m. Clinics for B.C.G. vaccination are held on the first Saturday morning in each month.

On notification each case is visited by a tuberculosis visitor and re-visited as necessary. The number of visits paid during the year was 3,692. Contacts of posthumous notifications are also followed up and examined.

During 1953, 2,353 attendances were made at the Chest Clinic, 280 new cases, exclusive of contacts, were examined, 72 of whom were found to be tuberculous.

Contacts.

Fifteen of the 250 contacts examined were found to be tuberculous.

Thoracic Surgery.

Mr. J. E. Wilson, F.R.C.S., holds monthly clinics at Fairfield Sanatorium to see pulmonary cases possibly needing surgical treatment. Cases requiring such treatment are transferred to Castle Hill Sanatorium, Cottingham.

B.C.G. Vaccination.

Sixty-one children who were contacts of known cases of tuberculosis were vaccinated with B.C.G. during the year. Seven nurses from the City Hospital also received vaccination.

Tuberculin Survey of School Entrants.

Health Visitors assisted the staff of the School Health Department in a Tuberculin Survey of School Entrants.

Nine hundred and one parents were circularised at the beginning of the Autumn Term and asked if they would agree to their children being tuberculin tested to see whether they had been in contact with an open case of tubercle.

There was an acceptance rate of 97% and 877 children were tested in 28 schools. Of the 877 children tested, 52 gave positive reactions, and a further 16 were doubtful. The doubtfuls proved negative on retesting, leaving a positive tuberculin rate of 5.9%.

Of the 52 positives, 11 were already known to the Health Department as having had B.C.G. vaccination, so that a positive reaction was expected. One further case was known to have converted following contact with an open case without vaccination.

Thirty-eight of the remaining 40 children have attended for X-ray examination of the chest, and of these, 5 showed evidence of old calcification suggesting a healed lesion, and 4 are to be re-X-rayed later.

A total of 82 adult contacts have attended for X-ray, but no unknown cases of tubercle in adults have been discovered. The response of contacts to invitations to attend for X-ray has been the poorest response of the investigation. 17 who were given appointments for the mass radiography unit did not attend, in the case of 7 children no contacts attended, and in other cases the number examined varied from 1—7 per child.

As this is the first Tuberculin Survey which has been undertaken in the City, it must be regarded largely as a pilot study, and examined critically to determine the value of the findings. It has shown minor points of procedure in the schools which will be altered in subsequent surveys, and that the method of approach to adult contacts who are asked to attend for examination must be varied.

Mass Radiography.

The Mass Radiography Unit visited York during October, the following table showing its findings.

Results of the Survey.

Group	Attendances		Tuberculosis			Active per 1,000 Minis.	Other Abnormalities	
	Minia- ture Films	Large Films	Ref. Chest Clinic as—				Chest Clinic	Own Dr.
			Active	Inactive	Own Dr			
Mental Hospitals—								
Nursing Staffs ..	105	8	—	1	—	5.1	—	—
Others	91	—	—	—	—		—	—
Patients	586	27	3	8	—		1	1
Hospital Management Committee—								
Nursing Staffs ..	236	2	—	1	—	4.4	—	—
Others	201	2	—	—	—		2	—
Local Government—								
Nursing Staffs ..	39	1	—	—	—	4.4	—	—
Others	177	6	—	—	—		—	—
Government Depts. ..	669	20	2	1	—		2	—
Scholars (Seniors) ..	1731	17	—	1	—	1.5	1	1
Teachers	284	4	—	—	—		—	—
Industrial Surveys ..	964	27	—	5	—		3	1
Public Sessions ..	1360	38	2	2	—	3.0	8	—
Polish Hostel ..	328	16	1	8	—		1	—
Total	6771	168	8	27	—	1.3	18	3

Tuberculosis—New Cases and Mortality.

Age Periods	New Cases*				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0— 1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
1— 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—15	3	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
15—25	5	3	2	—	2	—	—	—
25—35	5	4	—	1	1	2	—	—
35—45	6	3	2	3	—	1	—	—
45—55	5	3	1	—	1	1	—	—
55—65	4	1	1	2	4	1	—	—
65 and over	5	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
TOTALS	33	14	8	9	9	5	—	—

* (Including 2 new cases which came to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health otherwise than by notification on Form A or Form B under the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations).

Of the 17 cases of Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis, 1 was classified as bones and joints, 1 as abdominal, 7 peripheral glands, 5 genito-urinary system, 2 miliary and 1 other organs.

Hospital Admissions.

Of 89 cases admitted to Fairfield Sanatorium during the year, 40 were York cases. The average waiting time for admission to a Sanatorium for York cases was 8 weeks, compared with 12 weeks in 1952.

ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES TO SANATORIA AND HOSPITALS.

Institution	No. of Cases in Residence on 1st Jan., 1953				No. of Cases Admitted during 1953				No. of Cases Discharged during 1953				No. of Cases Dying in Hospital during 1953				No. of Cases in Residence on 31st Dec., 1953			
	M.	F.	Child- ren under 16	Total	M.	F.	Child- ren under 16	Total	M.	F.	Child- ren under 16	Total	M.	F.	Child- ren under 16	Total	M.	F.	Child- ren under 16	Total
Fairfield Sanatorium ..	5	7	1	13	24	15	4	43	23	16	4	43	1	—	—	1	5	6	1	12
Orthopaedic Hospital, Kibymoorside ..	—	—	8	8	—	—	2	2	—	—	8	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
City Hospital & Annexes	2	5	—	7	18	15	4	37	13	17	4	34	2	1	—	3	5	2	—	7
Castle Hill Hospital, Cottingham ..	5	3	—	8	7	6	—	13	9	6	—	15	1	—	—	1	2	3	—	5
Northfield Sanatorium, Driffeld ..	—	2	—	2	—	4	—	4	—	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
Raywell Sanatorium, Hull ..	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scotton Bank Hospital, Knaresborough ..	—	—	—	—	—	10	3	13	—	6	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	4	3	7
Mowbray Grange Sanatorium, Bedale ..	—	2	—	2	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
Gateforth Sanatorium, Selby ..	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	6	5	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Totals ..	13	19	9	41	55	51	13	119	51	50	16	117	4	1	—	5	13	19	6	38

SUMMARY OF WORK OF THE CHEST CLINIC.

Diagnosis	Pulmonary						Non-Pulmonary						Total					
	Adults			Children			Adults			Children			Adults			Children		
	M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.	Total
A.—(1) On Register, 1st January	204	159		40	23		35	48		21	26		239	207		61	49	556
(2) Transfers from other areas	6	1		—	—		1	2		—	—		7	3		—	—	10
(3) Lost Sight of cases returned.. ..	3	5		—	—		6	1		—	—		9	6		—	—	15
B.—New Cases diagnosed as:—																		
(1) Class T.B. Minus	14	6		4	—		5	5		3	4		19	11		7	4	41
(2) Class T.B. Plus	19	10		—	—		1	1		—	—		20	11		—	—	31
C.—Cases written off:—																		
(1) Recovered	30	16		4	1		9	12		7	8		39	28		11	9	87
(2) Dead (all causes)	8	5		—	—		—	—		—	—		8	5		—	—	13
(3) Removed to other areas	3	9		4	1		1	—		—	—		4	9		4	1	18
(4) For other reasons	2	1		—	2		3	3		5	1		5	4		5	3	17
D.—On Register, 31st December	203	150		36	19		35	42		12	21		238	192		48	40	518

(b) CANCER.

The Health Committee have for many years contributed to the National Society for Cancer Relief, and now also contribute to the Yorkshire Council of the British Empire Cancer Campaign.

The Secretary of the National Society for Cancer Relief sends the following report by Miss P. O'Callaghan on work in the York area during 1953:—

“At the beginning of 1953 we had a total of 137 patients on our books, 19 of whom were receiving financial aid.

During the year 814 visits were paid, 87 to patients outside York, and 52 visits to doctors, institutions and patients' relatives; 27 visits were made to patients in hospitals.

There were 13 deaths during the year, including 9 pensioners, and 20 new patients were accepted. After allowing for recoveries, removals, etc., the total number of patients on our roll at the end of the year was 117, of whom 19 were receiving financial aid.

(c) PATIENTS DISCHARGED FROM HOSPITAL UNDER THE CARE OF GENERAL PRACTITIONERS.

The after-care service has developed satisfactorily as regards cases discharged from general hospitals, infectious disease, maternity hospitals and sanatoria, and an after-care scheme for patients discharged from mental hospitals came into operation during the year. Details of after-care arrangements are given in the Annual Report for 1950.

(d) CONVALESCENT HOLIDAYS.

One hundred and fifty-five patients were sent to Convalescent Homes during 1953.

All convalescent homes used have been visited and approved; they are at Weston-Super-Mare, Spofforth, Frinton-on-Sea, Pensarn, Scarborough, Southport, Bridlington, Torquay, Barrow-in-Furness, Ilkley, Morecambe, Ulverston, Heswall, Arnside, Seahouses, Hoylake, Grange-over-Sands, St. Ann's-on-Sea, Windermere, Lancaster.

Patients are seen by health visitors before and after the holidays, and in almost all cases improved health and a brighter outlook have been noted.

The ages of patients have ranged from 4 years to 81.

Efforts are made to solve home difficulties contributing to ill-health, so that improvement may be maintained on the patient's return.

The Authority's Convalescent Scheme was generously supplemented by a grant from the Purcy Cusht District Nursing Fund. This enabled us to help an additional 33 cases who were not eligible under our own scheme. They were mostly advanced incurable cases, and the benefit of the change to the morale of the patient and the relief to the relatives after long periods of difficult nursing was very great.

(e) HEALTH EDUCATION.

The Cancer Education Campaign launched during the previous year was continued. This is an intensive campaign in York, Hull, and the East Riding under the direction of Dr. Malcolm Donaldson. It is financed by the Yorkshire Council of the British Empire Cancer Campaign in conjunction with the respective Local Health Authorities.

The following is abstracted from Mr. Donaldson's report on the first year's working:—

“The methods for spreading information have been almost exclusively lectures, and the distribution of pamphlets. It has been a period of rather cautious approach, to see how the public responded, and to find the reaction of the medical profession. One hundred and twelve lectures have been given in the area, of which 18 were in York, 12 in Hull and 82 in the East Riding. Fifty-one lectures are booked for the future. As a result of the first year's work I have formed the opinion that the majority of the public are anxious to learn more about Cancer, and this attitude justifies much more publicity.

The Press have been co-operative in reporting lectures, the “Yorkshire Evening Press” have agreed to a regular medical article, and the use of posters is being discussed.”

The aim of the campaign is to encourage patients with certain symptoms to consult their doctors as soon as such symptoms are noted. In other words, to shorten the “delay” period so that patients with cancer in certain accessible sites will attend early for treatment. The symptoms which *may* be serious, but are not necessarily cancer, are:—

Lump in the breast.

Bleeding between the periods, or after the “change of life”.

Rectal bleeding.

Blood in the urine.

Persistent lump or ulcer of the mouth, tongue, lip or skin.

Hoarseness of the voice lasting more than three weeks.

Co-operation from both general practitioners and hospital staffs in York has been good. Eleven York doctors have volunteered to give lectures to the public, and records of the delay between patients first noticing symptoms and consulting their doctors are being kept by the hospitals. General practitioners and hospitals are both represented on the Cancer Education Committee.

In addition to the Cancer Campaign, lectures on various health topics were given by the Medical Officer of Health, the Chief Sanitary Inspector, the Health Welfare Officer, and other members of the Health Committee staff. Posters were also displayed and leaflets distributed.

Two courses of 4 lectures each for expectant mothers were held during the year, and a health visitor held classes organised by the Education Committee on Maternity and Child Welfare at the Marygate Centre. The parents club met fortnightly during the year.

Probably the most valuable aspect of health education is the teaching given by members of the staff during their routine duties.

The co-operation of the Press in health education matters was much appreciated.

DOMESTIC HELPS.

(Section 29).

The work of the Home Help Service continues to increase, an average of 184 cases being covered compared with 150 in 1952. The demand on the Night Attendants' Service and the special branch for cases of tuberculosis have also been maintained. A register of women who are competent to undertake last offices is kept, arrangements for payment being made direct between the relatives of the deceased and the women who are registered. The list is circulated to undertakers.

There were 15 fewer maternity cases than in the previous year, but the number of old age pensioners who attended increased steadily, and they were most appreciative of help allocated.

Following an application from the Local Medical Committee a 10% increase in staff was made during the Autumn. The full cost per hour was increased from 2s. 5¼d. to 2s. 6¼d. following a wage award, but the method of assessment is kept constantly under review. During the year it was agreed that the National Assistance Board Allowance in respect of extra nourishment for tubercular and diabetic patients should be ignored when assessing income. This was in addition to previously recognised deductions.

At 31st December, 1953, the following Home Helps were employed:—

Number of Permanent Home Helps	...	...	9
Number of Part-Time Home Helps	...	...	32
No. of Temporary Home Helps (Full-time)	...	...	32
No. of T.B. Home Helps (included in above) (6)	...	...	—
No. of Sitters-up	...	...	4
			—
Total	...	...	77
			—

During the year the following cases were attended:—

Maternity cases	...	...	...	...	123
General Sickness (including care of the aged)	...	...	...	...	264
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	25
Others	..	..	..	..	338
					—
Total	..	..	..	..	750
					—

Of these, 638 were new cases, compared with 616 in 1952.

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES.

(Section 51).

COMPREHENSIVE MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE.

Agreement was reached during the year between representatives of the Local Health Authority and representatives of the Hospital Management Committee on the principle of establishing a Comprehensive Mental Health Service in the City.

A memorandum on the need for such a service submitted by Dr. Bowen, who is Medical Superintendent of Bootham and Naburn Hospitals and Psychiatric Consultant to the Local Authority Health Committee, is summarised as follows:—

Under the National Health Service Act two authorities (the Regional Hospital Board and the Local Health Authority) are responsible for administering services for the care of patients suffering from, and for the prevention of mental illness, and for mental deficiency.

The problems of Mental Health are closely concerned with the conditions under which the patient lives. Mental and nervous illnesses are in a large measure a reaction to the circumstances of life, and consequently the diagnosis, treatment and rehabilitation on recovery of the patient demands a first-hand knowledge of his domestic and social setting, as well as clinical skill.

Unless steps are taken to overcome the administrative division between the responsibilities of the Hospital Authorities on the one hand and the Local Authority on the other, it is not possible for either of them effectively to discharge their duties to the public so far as psychiatric help is concerned. This is seen most clearly in the lack of any adequate after-care scheme for patients discharged from hospital in York.

Moreover, unless there is close clinical and administrative liaison between the two authorities, not only is the mental health of the public not effectively treated, but there is also a waste of public money. Thus, if a family has one member a defective, another a maladjusted child, and a third a patient in Naburn or Bootham Park Hospital, then no less than three mental health social workers may visit the family.

In order to create a comprehensive mental health service the Local Authority and Hospital Services should be combined under a joint user arrangement.

This has been carried out most effectively in other parts of this country and abroad. Portsmouth evolved such a service about 1926 and since that time Mental Health Services have been instituted in such centres as Cardiff, Manchester, Nottingham and Leeds. The precise details vary from place to place, but the principle of a co-ordinated service is constant.

General Details of Staff in a Co-ordinated Mental Health Service. Social Workers.

- (a) *Mental Health Workers.*
- (b) *Psychiatric Social Workers.*
- (c) *Duly Authorised Officers.*

The duties of Mental Health Workers, Psychiatric Social Workers and Duly Authorised Officers involve both home visiting and work in hospitals. It is therefore obviously for the benefit of the patient that there should be an integrated service of social workers.

It is considered that the existing hospital establishment together with the local authority establishment are sufficient at present to run a proposed mental health service. What is needed is integration and organisation, not additional staff.

Headquarters and functioning of proposed service.

It is important that the mental health service headquarters should be housed elsewhere than in a mental hospital, and should be widely publicised.

General practitioners frequently have difficulty in dealing with borderline cases. When an effective mental health department is available, this difficulty vanishes.

The same help is available for members of the public who now often turn to the individual member of health committees in desperation about their problems.

The precise details of the structure and function of a service in York would best be agreed by letting experience guide practice, and by starting in a small way and evolving therefrom.

The joint committee considered this memorandum, and agreed a short term and long term policy in principle. These have been approved by the Local Authority, the Hospital Management Committee, and the Regional Hospital Board. A start has been made with weekly case conferences between Local Authority and Hospital Workers, and cases are being referred with the patient's consent, for after-care.

1. Administration.

- (a) The Mental Health Sub-Committee is constituted as follows:—The Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Health Committee and eight other Council members. Meetings are held in alternate months on the first Thursday after the first Monday at 4 p.m.
- (b) There has been no change in the office staff during the year.
- (c) One Mental Welfare Officer has attended a four weeks' residential University Course in London.
- (d) Miss Newsome, Assistant Occupation Centre Supervisor, has completed the course of the National Association for Mental Health at Manchester University. She was successful in gaining her diploma and has been appointed Supervisor at the Centre in place of Mrs. Doig, who resigned in November.

Miss Brooks, assistant supervisor, is taking the course of the National Association for Mental Health at Manchester University during the academic year 1953-4.

2. Account of Work Undertaken in the Community.

- (a) *Under Section 28, National Health Service Act, 1946.*

Close liaison is maintained with the National Assistance Board and with the Ministry of National Insurance, appropriate benefits being obtained. The Ministry of Labour Appointments' Officer has been most helpful in suggesting suitable work for defectives.

- (b) *Under the Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts, 1890-1930 by Duly Authorised Officers.*

Hospital Admissions and Discharges.

Hospital	Voluntary				Temporary				Certified			
	1953		1952		1953		1952		1953		1952	
	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out
Naburn and Bootham Park	227	203	86	60	11	8	14	4	45	25	35	13
Clifton	8	4	3	2	1	—	—	—	4	1	11	3
Broadgate ..	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Friern	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
St. James's ..	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Menston	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Retreat	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	1
Stanley Royd	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Storthes Hall ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Total	238	207	92	62	12	8	14	4	49	26	56	17

Urgency Orders.

Only 1 patient was admitted on an Urgency Order during the year.

Section 20.

Section 20 beds in the Grange Hospital were closed on the 7th February, by Order of the Board of Control. Alternative accommodation was not designated until September, when beds were provided at Naburn. Only 11 cases have been admitted under this Section since September, the decline being balanced by the increase in voluntary patients.

There were 21 admissions under Section 20 during 1953, 7 being over the age of 70.

Two were subsequently sent to the Chronic Sick Wards, 5 were discharged home, 4 lapsed by Order of the Board of Control when the closing order was given, 1 was certified and 9 became voluntary patients.

This figure compares with 136 in 1952.

Deaths.

There were 37 deaths, compared with 26 in 1952.

After-Care.

During the year Dr. Bowen has commenced weekly case conferences with the Duly Authorised Officers at Bootham Park and Naburn Hospitals alternately. Appropriate cases are referred for after-care with the patient's consent and seventeen cases have been so referred. This start is encouraging, and we look forward to a steadily developing service. The Council have approved re-organisation of the filing system in the department.

(c) *Mental Deficiency Acts, 1913-1938.*

(i) *Ascertainment, including number of defectives awaiting vacancies in the institutions at the end of the year.*

During 1953, 22 cases were ascertained as subject to be dealt with under the Mental Deficiency Acts, compared with 28 cases last year.

Reported by Local Education Authority—

Under Section 57 (3) of the Education Act, 1944	9
Under Section 57 (5) of the Education Act, 1944	8
Other Sources	5
	—
	22
	—

Disposal.

Placed under Statutory Supervision	19
Placed in a Place of Safety	1
Left York before action could be taken	1
Action pending on 31-12-53	1
	—
	22
	—

Cases awaiting institutional vacancies	5
--	---

(ii) Cases under Guardianship—3.

(iii) Certificates of exception from payment of National Insurance have been obtained in all appropriate cases and certificates under the National Service Act issued for all boys attaining the age of 16.

(iv) *Training.*

(a) *Occupation Centre.*

The number of pupils at the Centre is now 50, including 5 North Riding cases. Dr. Simon acts as Medical Officer and carries out the regular inspection of the children and general supervision.

(b) Nine persons were certified and admitted to Claypenny during 1953. Their ages ranged from 3 years to 25, 6 were male and 3 female, 2 had attended the Occupation Centre. In addition, 7 re-certifications of patients were carried out.

(c) *Speech Therapist.*

The available services of a qualified speech therapist have been inadequate, but it is now hoped to obtain the part-time services of a qualified worker weekly.

(d) *Parent-Teachers Association.*

This Association continues to do excellent work. During the year lectures have been given by Miss Maiden (Children Officer), Miss Newsome and Dr. Bowen. A film on spastics, "The Chance of their Lives", by Wilfred Pickles, was shown in May. A Christmas Fayre was held with a profit of £75 and a Jumble Sale realised £11. Whist Drives are held weekly. A Coronation Party was held in June, and the Christmas Party was again a great success. Many amenities were provided for the children, including equipment for the Centre, for which we express our grateful thanks.

MENTAL DEFICIENCY.

Total number of Defectives on the Register at 31st December, 1953.

Classification.

In Institutions (including cases on licence)	..	172
Under Guardianship	.. .. .	3
In Places of Safety	.. .. .	3
Under Statutory Supervision	.. .. .	132
Under Voluntary Supervision	.. .. .	17
Action Pending	.. .. .	1
		<hr/> 328

Six people were discharged from Statutory Supervision during 1953.

Classification of Defectives in the Community, 31st December, 1953.

	<i>In urgent need of institutional care</i>	<i>Not in urgent need of institutional care</i>
High Grade Cases	.. 1	.. 44
Medium Grade Cases	.. 1	.. 42
Low Grade Cases	.. 3	.. 40
Cot and Chair Cases	.. —	.. 7
	<hr/> 5	<hr/> 133
Total 138.		

Cases considered suitable for:—					
Occupation Centre	..	..	..	..	32
Industry Centre	..	..	..	..	21
Home Training	..	..	..	..	1
					—
					54
					—

Of the above cases the numbers receiving training are:—					
In Occupation Centre	..	..	..	..	45
At Home	..	..	..	..	1
					—
					46
					—

During 1953, 11 cases ceased to be under care. 4 cases died or removed or were lost sight of from York area.

One woman who had been discharged from her order by the Board of Control married during 1953.

Table Showing Occupation of Domiciliary Cases.

	Under 16		16—21		21—40		Over 40		Totals
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Self-Supporting	—	—	11	17	9	4	7	1	49
Partially Self-Supporting	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	3
Employable (Out of Work)	—	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	4
Useful at Home	—	—	—	4	5	9	4	5	27
Too Low Grade for Employment	—	—	1	3	8	7	—	1	20
Attending Occupation Centre	13	18	2	6	2	4	—	—	45
At Home	7	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	12
Totals	20	23	17	30	28	24	11	7	160

(Eight of these 160 cases are on licence from institutions, care of relatives in York).

Section C.

Prevalence of, and Control Over, Infectious and Other Diseases.

NOTIFICATION TABLE.

CONFIRMED CASES.

	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953
Cerebro Spinal Fever	2	—	1	2	2
Diphtheria	2	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	2	25	23	8	3
Encephalitis Lethargica	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric Fever	—	1	1	1	—
Erysipelas	14	7	5	11	17
Food Poisoning	7	41	5	28	9
Malaria	3	3	—	3	2
Measles	1379	1715	997	2310	473
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	—	7	1	2
Pneumonia } Acute Primary	31	18	18	38	25
	11	3	17	3	11
Polio Encephalitis, Acute	1	2	4	1	—
Poliomyelitis, Acute } Paralytic	20	31	3	26	6
	6	17	10	7	5
Puerperal Pyrexia	4	4	39	28	16
Scabies	24	1	6	6	4
Scarlet Fever.. .. .	271	360	269	311	275
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	564	321	658	528	326

Poliomyelitis and Polio-Encephalitis.

The incidence during the past five years is seen in the above table. The age distribution during 1953 was similar to other years, with the heaviest incidence in the under 5, 5-10 and 20-30 age groups. There were, as one would expect, fewer cases notified, 11 cases compared with 33 in 1952.

Age Group	Under 5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-30	Over 30	Total
Cases ..	4	3	—	—	4	—	11

In one instance this year more than one case was notified in the same family, two children aged 8 and 6 years being notified from one family during November.

There was no undue incidence in any one section of the City.

The seasonal incidence was as follows:—

January, 1; April, 1; May, 1; June, 1; August, 2; September, 1; October, 1; November, 3. This scatter would appear to indicate that there is a constant reservoir of infection in the City.

Dysentery.

Three cases were notified during the year. Two were Sonnei dysentery and in the other case the organism was not identified.

Diphtheria.

There have been no cases of diphtheria in the City since 1949.

Whooping Cough.

326 cases were notified during the year compared with 528 in 1952. There were no deaths.

Smallpox.

No case or suspected case of this disease was reported, but relatives who had been contacts of cases occurring in Leeds were vaccinated and kept under surveillance.

Scarlet Fever.

275 cases were notified during the year, 192 of which were school children. 214 cases were removed to hospital. This admission rate of 77.8% is high. The illness was of a mild type.

Influenza and Pneumonia.

Cases Notified:—	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953
Acute Primary Pneumonia	31	18	18	38	25
Acute Influenzal Pneumonia	11	3	17	3	11
Deaths from Influenza (notified cases) ..	—	1	2	—	—
Deaths from Pneumonia (Registrar-General's figures)	34	43	52	32	67

Enteric Fever.

The City was free from this disease during the year.

Puerperal Pyrexia.

16 cases were notified during the year, compared with 28 during 1952.

It is our opinion that notification of Puerperal Pyrexia has lost its significance since the introduction of the new definition.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

Two cases were notified during the year. Both cases were mild and made a complete recovery.

Measles.

Four hundred and seventy-three cases of Measles were notified. This is the lowest number of cases notified since 1946, when only 203 cases were reported.

Mumps, Chickenpox, German Measles.

Fifteen cases of mumps, 94 cases of chickenpox and 213 cases of German measles were reported to the school clinic.

Scabies.

Four cases of scabies were treated at the cleansing centre during the year. Two were adults and two were children attending school.

Venereal Diseases.

A health visitor is detailed for case holding and contact tracing and works under the direction of the medical officer in charge of the V.D. centre. This health visitor also works part-time for the Ridings, and does work as necessary for their cases attending the York Centre.

The following table summarises the work carried out in the clinic at the County Hospital during 1953:—

	Syphilis		Gonorrhœa		Non-Venereal		Total
New patients	21		29		213		263
Total attendances at clinics	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
	831	535	162	42	854	469	2893
Attendances for treatment only	250	299	7	3	188	55	802

PATHOLOGICAL WORK

	Microscopical		Cultural	Serum		Cerebro-spinal fluid	Non-venereal or undiagnosed conditions
Number of specimens examined by Medical Officer of treatment centre in Pathological laboratory.	Syphilis	Gonorrhœa		Syph.	Gon.		
	21	608	21	—	—	—	279
Number of specimens sent to an approved laboratory for examination	—	—	377	585	53	13	45

Cleansing and Disinfection.

Work is carried out as necessary for the Local Authority at the Steam Disinfecting Station, Yearsley Bridge.

Disinfection of rooms by fumigation or spraying is also carried out where necessary. The following figures represent the disinfecting work carried out during recent years:—

	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953
Rooms disinfected by fumigation or spraying	1,166	820	1,075	865	1,045	802
Articles disinfected by steam disinfector ..	19,315	12,186	15,159	18,464	14,024	10,937
Library and other books disinfected ..	379	162	292	226	222	84

The most effective cleansing of rooms after infection is efficient cleansing carried out by the householder.

Section D.

Sanitary Circumstances of the Area.

The main report on Sanitary Circumstances of the Area is included in the Section dealing with the works of the Sanitary inspectors (Section G).

I am indebted to Mr. J. Dunkley, Acting Engineer of the York Waterworks Company, for the following information:—

Water Supply.

During the year ended 31st December, 1953, the total quantity of water supplied to consumers within the Company's area of direct supply was 2,451,727,000 gallons, representing an average daily consumption of 6,717,060 gallons, which is a slight increase on the previous year's average of 6,675,787 gallons per day.

The average daily consumption for domestic and public purposes (un-metered supplies) was 3,847,249 gallons, a decrease of 117,863 on the year 1952, whereas the non-domestic consumption of 2,869,811 being metered supplies to Industries, etc., shows an increase of 159,136 gallons on the previous year.

Within the statutory area supplied by The York Waterworks Company an estimated population of 129,500 have been supplied with an average quantity of 29.7 gallons per head per day, as compared with the previous year's quantity of 30.61 gallons. Throughout the year, it was unnecessary to impose any restrictions on the supply, although the demand during peak periods proved at times to be a strain of the resources of the works.

An area of approximately 35 square miles is embraced within the Company's statutory limits of supply, which, in addition to York County Borough, includes the following 13 parishes—Clifton Without, New Earswick, Huntington, Earswick, Towthorpe, Heworth Without, Osbaldwick, Heslington, Fulford, Bishopthorpe, Knapton, Upper Poppleton and Nether Poppleton.

Three neighbouring authorities, Flaxton, Derwent and Tadcaster Rural District Councils are afforded metered bulk supplies for distribution in 25 parishes outside the Company's limits. During the year the average daily quantity supplied reached 373,761 gallons, being a slight increase of 4,548 gallons on the previous year.

All water supplied by the Company is derived from intakes on the River Ouse at Acomb Landing Works above the City, during the year river levels have fluctuated from 4 inches below to a maximum of 10 feet 8 inches above normal summer level, with corresponding variations in the quality of raw water.

The purification processes employed possess the necessary flexibility to cope with a wide range of characteristics and satisfactory results are ensured by the following sequence—Chemical pre-treatment with coagulant and prechlorination, sedimentation, dual filtration by rapid gravity and slow sand filters, and finally post chlorination.

The usual consistently high standard was maintained throughout the year, as indicated by the results of regular bacteriological and chemical examinations summarised as follows:—

Bacteriological Examination.

Two hundred and ninety-eight samples of water leaving the Waterworks and passing into the distribution system, and from premises in the City and near the outskirts were submitted to the Analysts for bacteriological examination during the year; the results are summarised below.

Number of colonies per millilitre developing on Agar:—

3 days at 20°C.	Average of 298 samples	..	2.67
48 hours at 37°C.	Average of 298 samples	..	1.46

Presumptive Coli Organisms:—

1490 tests with 10 millilitres	..	All Negative.
298 tests with 50 millilitres	..	All Negative.

Clostridium Welchii:—

101 tests with 100 millilitres	..	..	100 Negative.
			1 Positive*.

*The analyst’s remarks on this sample state that the presence of Clostridium Welchii is rare in the York water supply. The sample is free from coliform organisms and can be considered satisfactory.

Chemical Analyses.

Once a month, chemical analysis of town’s water is made by the Public Analysts, the average of the results of the 12 samples examined in 1953 were as follows:—

<i>Physical Characters.</i>					<i>Average of the 12 samples.</i>	
Suspended matter	..	..	..	..	None	
Appearance of a column 2ft. long	..	{				5—clear; colourless
		{				7—clear; very faintly yellow.
Hazen colour	..	..	..	..	2.9	
Taste	..	..	..	..	Normal	
Odour	..	..	..	..	None	

<i>Chemical Examinations.</i>					<i>Parts per Million.</i>	
Total Solids, dried at 180°C.	..	..	..	..	262	
Chlorides in terms of Chlorine	..	..	..	..	18	
Equivalent to Sodium Chloride	..	..	..	..	29.7	
Nitrates	..	..	..	..	None	
Nitrates as Nitrogen	..	..	..	..	1.20	
Poisonous Metals (lead, etc.)	..	..	..	..	None	
Total Hardness	..	..	..	..	191.8	
Temporary Hardness	..	..	..	..	121.1	
Permanent Hardness	..	..	..	..	70.7	
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 80°F.	..	..	..	..	0.85	
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	..	..	..	..	0.011	
Albuminoid Nitrogen	..	..	..	..	0.052	
Free Chlorine	..	..	..	..	0.05	
pH Value	..	..	..	..	7.5	

B. Coli test of each of the 12 samples.

Probable number of coliform organisms per 100 millilitres—0.

Public analyst’s remark on each of the 12 reports—Satisfactory.

As a special investigation, six monthly samples from July to December were examined for Fluorine as F. The results indicated a maximum of 0.4 p.p.m., and a minimum of 0.2 p.p.m., the average for the six months being 0.32 p.p.m.

In addition to the foregoing examinations, samples taken from various stages of treatment and filtration plants at the Waterworks have been submitted for bacteriological examination at frequent and regular intervals, in order to indicate the efficiency of plant operation at each stage and ensure satisfactory control. A total of 649 samples were tested.

Thirteen samples taken by the Health Authority from taps in the City were also satisfactory.

In order to continue improvements in distribution and extension of supplies to the new housing developments of the Corporation at Askham Lane and Acomb, also an increasing number of private estates in various districts, a total length of 4 miles 351 yards of new mains were laid, in addition to the necessary maintenance of existing mains.

During the year, selected contractors were approved by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government to construct an elevated water tower near Siward's How to the south-east of the City, and to lay new trunk mains.

Having a storage capacity of one million gallons, the reinforced concrete tank will be incorporated in a structure of pleasing design and, when completed, with the necessary connections to trunk mains, will provide further general improvement to the water supply of the City and district.

In September the laying of two trunk mains began, one taking a route from Piccadilly to the new tower, via Heslington Road, and the second connecting the existing tower at Severus Hill to Dringhouses, via Acomb, thus serving the area where intensive development is taking place.

Closet Accommodation.

The City Engineer has kindly supplied the following information:—

At the end of 1953 there were 2 pail closets, all being on the outskirts of the City.

There are 36,283 water-closets and 1,376 waste-water closets in the City.

Public Cleansing.

(a) Dry House Refuse.

All domestic refuse is placed in bins by householders and collected weekly by the Corporation motor vehicles, which are provided with covers to prevent the escape of dust.

Approximately 150 bins for the collection of food salvage are distributed to shop-keepers, hotels, canteens, etc., also 8,500 individual pail containers for food salvage have been issued to householders in certain districts of the City. The bins at the hotels are emptied daily, those at the shops two to three times per week, and the household containers twice per week.

Separate weekly collections of refuse and salvage are made from premises in the City centre, in all other districts of the City the collection of domestic refuse is also made weekly, but salvageable materials (waste paper, tins, and textiles) are collected at the same time as the refuse, and placed in separate containers on the vehicles.

The value of salvage collected during the year 1953 has been as follows:—

			£
Food (for pigs)	..		11,288
Paper ..	..	..	9,061
Metals	..	..	2,044
*General	..	..	714
			<hr/>
			23,107
			<hr/>

*Glass, textiles, bones and miscellaneous.

There are now 5 dry ashpits, and 35,775 ashbins in use in the City.

The whole of the dry refuse collected is dealt with by controlled tipping.

(b) Cesspools.

There is one cesspool in the City. This is cleansed by the Corporation, using a cesspool and gully emptier.

The contents are emptied by the Corporation and tipped into the sewer in convenient main sewer manholes, which are afterwards flushed.

Swimming Bath Water.

Seven samples were taken from St. George’s Baths, all of which were certified to be satisfactory.

Three samples were taken from Rowntree Park Bath, two of which were certified as satisfactory, one sample showed a very high figure for chlorides, was acid in reaction and contained copper.

Two samples were taken from Yearsley Baths which were certified as satisfactory.

Eradication of Bed Bugs.

(a)	(i)	Number of Council Houses found to be infested	...	4
	(ii)	Number of Council Houses disinfested (with H.C.N. gas)	... ..	4
	(iii)	Disinfested with insecticidal fluid	... ..	1
(b)	(i)	Number of other houses found to be infested	...	3
	(ii)	Number of other houses disinfested (with H.C.N. gas) by the Local Authority	... ..	—
		(Fumigated with sulphur and insecticidal fluid) by Occupier	... ..	3

During 1953, 20 loads of furniture from 40 houses were dealt with on behalf of tenants taking over houses on the Corporation Building Estates.

Sixty-four single articles of furniture were disinfected for private owners at their own expense.

Section E.

Housing.

1. Inspection of dwelling-houses during the year:—		
(1)	(a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	2,240
	(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	2,240
(2)	(a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under Section 5, Housing Act, 1936	—
	(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	—
(3)	Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation... ..	16
(4)	Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	259
2. Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal notices:—		
	Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers ...	203
3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year:—		
(a)	<i>Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936:—</i>	
	(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	—
	(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:—	
	(a) By owners	3
	(b) By local authority in default of owners	—
(b)	<i>Proceedings under Public Health Acts:—</i>	
	(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	7
	(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:—	
	(a) By owners	10
	(b) By local authority in default of owners	1
(c)	<i>Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936:—</i>	
	(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	9
	(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	18
	(3) Number of Dwelling Houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made under Section 3, Housing Act, 1949 ..	3
	(4) Under Section 10, Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1953	4

(d) <i>Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936:—</i>			
(1)	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	... ..	4
(2)	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	... ..	—
(e)			
(1)	Number of houses allocated under 20% Scheme from houses subject to Demolition and Closing Orders and Undertakings		19
(2)	Number of houses allocated to tuberculous patients	... ..	5

4. Housing Act, 1936, Part IV—Overcrowding:—

(a)			
(1)	Number of dwellings known to be overcrowded at the end of the year	... ..	9
(2)	Number of families dwelling therein	... ..	12
(3)	Number of persons dwelling therein	... ..	61
(b)			
	Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	...	1
(c)			
(1)	Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	...	9
(2)	Number of persons concerned in such cases	... ..	65
(d)			
	Cases in which dwelling-houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding	... ..	—

Under Section 11 of the Housing Act, 1936, during 1953 14 dwellings were represented as being unfit for human habitation.

Under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936, during 1953 parts of two buildings were represented as being unfit for human habitation.

Sufficiency of Supply of Houses.

In December, 1953, the number of applicants for Corporation houses was 3,038.

There are at present, no accurate figures indicating the extent of overcrowding, and an attempt can only be made to adjust the figures disclosed by the Overcrowding Survey, made many years ago, by new cases which are brought to notice, and old cases which are rehoused. A new survey is urgently needed to provide exact information of the housing needs, related to unfit houses and to overcrowding not only in this City, but of the country as a whole.

Section F.

Inspection and Supervision of Food.

(a) Milk Supply:	(See Sections G and H)
(b) Meat and Other Foods:	Do. do.
(c) Adulteration, etc.:	Do. do.
(d) Chemical and Bacteriological Examination of Food:	Do. do.

Food Premises.

A total of 2,701 re-inspections were made to food premises during the year, in addition to many inspections of stalls in the open Market and other places where food was sold in the open air, including the York Racecourse.

At the end of the year the number of premises regarded as being satisfactory in *all* respects was 1,022, and the number requiring further consideration or attention was 268.

The total number of food premises is 1,290, as set out in the following table according to their principal business:—

Bakers	60	Provision Merchants ..	353
Butchers	110	Public Houses	151
Cafes	49	Sweet Shops.. ..	121
Cinema Kiosks	4	Sweet and Chocolate	
Confectioners	36	Manufacturers	7
Dairies	23	Wet Fish Shops	16
Food Depots	10	Miscellaneous	36
Fried Fish Shops	68	Accommodation	37
Greengrocers	110	Clubs and Halls	42
Hotels	32	Canteens	24
		Slaughterhouses	1

Total—1,290

The work of inspection was supplemented by addresses at several meetings which were organised during the year to focus public attention on the subject of clean food, and to maintain progress in clean food handling.

Food Poisoning.

Nine cases of food poisoning were notified during 1953. Of these, 5 were apparently isolated cases. Two cases occurred in one household and two in a mental hospital.

The source of the infection was identified in 4 of these cases as due to *Salmonella Typhi Murium*.

Milk in Schools Scheme.

Periodic samples are taken of milk supplied to schools, and these have been satisfactory.

The demand for school milk is shown in the following table:—

	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953
No. of children eligible to participate (average daily roll)	15,191	15,490	15,740	16,205	16,658
Average number of children receiving milk	12,475	12,426	12,188	12,520	12,939
Average Percentage	82.0	80.1	77.39	77.45	77.63

(Figures kindly supplied by Chief Education Officer).

Section G.

Report on the Work of the Sanitary Section of the Health Department.

I am indebted to my Chief Sanitary Inspector, Mr. Norman Hancock, F.R.S.I., F.S.I.A., for the following report:

The provision of adequate and satisfactory facilities for the slaughter of animals and for the proper performance of meat inspection is a matter of fundamental importance, and one which has long been outstanding. There were indications during the year that this matter would again become a point of issue, and the opportunity has been taken to press the claims of York for an abattoir in the government's proposals for the moderate concentration of slaughtering. An early solution to this problem does not appear likely, and it is anticipated that improvisation, and the continued use of the only available facilities, will have to be resorted to, subject of course, to such improvements as can reasonably be secured.

Slum clearance work has not been possible on any sizeable scale since 1939, and very many families have been forced to continue to live in houses long since adjudged to be deficient in the amenities necessary for ordinary comfort and decency. Action was taken during the year, however, which will result in the declaration of some small clearance areas, and these will serve as pilot operations to the larger schemes which cannot now be long delayed. It is hoped that means will soon be available whereby a properly integrated policy of repairs, improvements and demolition, based upon routine housing inspections, can again be pursued.

Food and drugs administration occupies a large part of available time, and the work is of such a character that enthusiasm and interest need to be maintained at a high level. The sale of food in the open air is an aspect of this problem where much still remains to be done, and the new legislative proposals already announced are awaited with interest. Attention was focused upon this administration during the year by certain prosecutions, all of which were successful.

The statistical information which follows is indicative of some of the duties performed by Sanitary Inspectors in their work of environmental sanitation.

NUMBER AND TYPE OF INSPECTIONS.

Houses for general conditions	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,110
Houses for infectious diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	326
Houses for verminous conditions	...	...	...	...	...	...	244
Houses for filthy conditions	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Houses for prospective corporation tenants	...	...	...	...	...	...	865
Houses-let-in-lodgings	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Common lodging houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	52
Factories with mechanical power	...	...	...	...	...	...	190
Factories without mechanical power	...	...	...	...	...	...	140
Outworkers Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	48
Shops and sanitary conditions	...	...	...	...	...	...	373
Smoke Observations	...	...	...	...	...	...	66
Drains tested	...	...	...	...	...	...	236
Drains inspected	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,031
Pigs, poultry and other animals...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47
Accumulation of offensive material	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Offensive Trades	...	...	...	...	...	...	32
Tents, Vans and Sheds	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Plots of waste land	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
Complaints as to sewers, street gulleys, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Premises for rodent infestations	...	...	...	...	...	...	252
Other visits, not classified	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,703
Meat and Food Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	38,586
Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	387
Meat Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	176
Fruit and Vegetable Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	163
General Provision Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	585
Fish Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	67
Fried Fish and Chip Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	109
Ice-cream premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	231
Dairies and Milkshops	...	...	...	...	...	...	210
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	173
Market Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	110
Licensed premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	113
Canteens	...	...	...	...	...	...	41
Number of Statutory Notices	...	...	...	...	...	...	35
Number of Informal Notices and Letters	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,690
Number of Certificates under Land Charges Act, 1925	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,758
Number of Complaints recorded	...	...	...	...	...	...	492
Number of Housing Cards compiled since 1911	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,521

NUISANCES ABATED, DEFECTS REMEDIED, etc.

Houses:—

Provided with damp-proof courses	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
New floors laid or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Overcrowding abated	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Cleansed and limewashed	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Means of ventilation improved	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
Plasterwork repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	34
Roofs, etc., repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	49
Walls re-pointed	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
Fireplaces repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
Water spouts fixed or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	82
Downspouts disconnected from drain	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Yard pavements repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Yards repaved	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Nuisances abated from keeping of pigs and other animals...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Accumulations of manure or refuse removed	...	...	...	...	...	...	6

Drainage:—

Cleansed or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	39
Reconstructed	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
New drains constructed	...	...	...	...	...	...	124
Disconnected from sewer	...	...	...	...	...	...	53
Ventilated	...	...	...	...	...	...	51
Drain-openings removed from inside buildings	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
New sinks fixed...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Waste pipes of sinks trapped or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	6

Water-closets:—

Lime-washed or cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
Reconstructed	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Light and ventilation provided or improved	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Additional provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Provided with sufficient supply of water	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Soil pipes repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
New flush pipes fixed	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
“Wash-down” water-closets provided in lieu of “waste water” closets	...	...	...	...	...	...	45
Privies converted	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Pail Closets converted	..	..	..	..	..	..	2

Refuse accommodation:—

Portable ashbins provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Ashpits abolished	2
Cesspools abolished	7

Miscellaneous (not classified above)	82
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ADMINISTRATION OF THE FACTORIES ACT, 1937.

During the year 451 factories were on the register, including:—

Bakehouses	71	Glass Manufacturers	1
Restaurants and Cafes ..	34	Cabinet Makers and Upholsterers	9
Chocolate and Sweet Manufac- turing	7	Organ and Piano Builders ..	3
Brewers, Mineral Water Manu- facturing and Bottlers ..	10	French Polishers, Painters and Decorators	8
Manufacturing Chemists ..	4	Carpet Makers	4
Boot and Shoe Repairers ..	45	Watch Repairers and Jewellers	6
Dressmakers	13	Scientific Instrument Makers and Opticians	2
Milliners	10	General Engineers	16
Tailors	11	Electrical Engincers	7
Button Manufacturers ..	2	Motor Engineers	36
Laundries, Dry Cleaners ..	13	Cycle Repairers	15
Saddlers	3	Printers	13
Builders, Joiners, Carpenters ..	34	Photography	5
Plumbers and Glaziers ..	16	Warehouses	1
Tinsmiths	3	Miscellaneous Small Factories	44
Blacksmiths	5		

During the year 2 notices were served in respect of insufficient or unsuitable sanitary conveniences.

No legal proceedings were instituted.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

	Jan., 1953	Dec., 1953
No. of keepers	3	3
No. of houses	4	3
No. of rooms used for sleeping	20	15
No. of lodgers accommodated nightly	67	47
No. of applications for registration ... .. .	...	3
No. of notices to limewash (under Bye-laws) ... .. .	...	6
The premises have been kept in a satisfactory condition.		

FOODS.

(See also Section F).

Meat and other Foods.

Table I.

Total Weight of Unsound Meat Destroyed.

Year.	Stones.
1953	14,417
1952	14,776
1951	19,420

Table II.

Carcases Inspected and Condemned.

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	4,385	956	1,599	20,170	10,654
Number inspected	4,385	956	1,599	20,170	10,654
All Diseases except Tuberculosis—					
Whole carcasses condemned	10	13	20	54	59
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	2,007	293	146	4,752	3,101
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis	46.00	32.00	10.38	23.79	29.66
Tuberculosis only—					
Whole carcasses condemned	27	31	1	—	16
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	1,014	334	—	—	2,049
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis.. .. .	23.51	38.18	.0006	—	19.47

Other Foods Inspected, Condemned and Removed for Salvage.

A large quantity of tinned meat, glass and packet goods, fish, fruit, vegetables, eggs, sweets, cakes and biscuits, etc., were inspected, and a total weight of 1,124 stones were found to be in an unsound condition. The foodstuffs, where suitable, were removed to the Pig Salvage Department, and the remainder to the Destructor, Foss Islands, and destroyed.

Table III.

Bacteriological Examination.

For designations and standards for milk see 1951 Report.

The number of registered dairies is 23, of which 210 inspections were made.

Designation	No. of samples	Complied with prescribed conditions	Did not comply with prescribed conditions	Coliform Bacilli present
Tuberculin Tested	34	17	17	14
Tuberculin Tested Pasteurised	71	71	—	—
Accredited	—	—	—	—
Pasteurised	212	201	11	—
Sterilised	51	51	—	—

Ungraded Milk—

No. of Samples	Methylene-blue Test		Coliform Test	
	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	B. Coli absent	B. Coli present
39	25	14	24	15

Biological Test—

Type of Milk	Number	Positive	Negative
Tuberculin Tested	—	—	—
Tuberculin Tested Pasteurised ..	—	—	—
Accredited	—	—	—
Pasteurised	—	—	—
Ungraded Milk	13	1	12
Sterilized	—	—	—
Totals	13	1	12

In the case where a positive result to the biological test is obtained, and where the milk is otherwise adversely reported upon by the Bacteriologist, particulars are sent to the County Authorities and to the Medical Officer of Health and the Sanitary Inspector of the district in which the premises are situated.

Phosphatase Test—

Type of Milk	Number	Positive	Negative
T.T. Pasteurised	71	—	71
Pasteurised	212	13	199

Turbidity Test—

Type of Milk	Number	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Sterilised	51	51	—

Ice Cream—

Although there is no standard of cleanliness for ice cream, the Bacteriologist is of the opinion that this commodity should not contain more than 100,000 organisms in one millilitre and that B. Coli should not be present.

Where an adverse report is received from the Bacteriologist, the attention of the vendor is called and an inspection of his premises, as well as a check of his ingredients and methods, is made. Further samples are taken until a satisfactory report is obtained.

For the result of Chemical Analysis see Report of Public Analyst.

No. of Samples	Organisms		Coliform Test	
	Under 100,000	Over 100,000	B. Coli absent	B. Coli present
47	40	7	25	22

The Methylene-Blue Test, as described in the Ministry of Health's Monthly Bulletin for March, 1947, was applied to the 86 Ice Cream samples. The following are the results of this test:—25 group 1; 13 group 2; 2 group 3; and 7 group 4.

Food and Drugs Act, 1938.

The number of samples of food and drugs submitted to the Public Analyst under the above Act during 1953 was 398 (337 informal and 61 formal). This number represents 3.79 samples for each 1,000 of the population of the City (105,200). The proportion suggested by the Ministry of Health is 3 per 1,000.

The following table shows the percentage of adulterated samples for the last five years—

Table IV.

Year	Total Samples			Milk Samples only		
	Number examined	Number adulterated	Percentage adulterated	Number examined	Number adulterated	Percentage adulterated
1949 ..	371	28	7.5	319	25	7.8
1950 ..	367	38	10.4	288	38	13.2
1951 ..	404	35	8.6	283	32	11.3
1952 ..	350	25	7.1	228	17	7.5
1953 ..	398	54	11.5	215	35	16.3

Samples taken under the Food and Drugs Act, 1938.

For the classification of samples taken see the report of the Public Analyst.

Manufacturers and Sellers of Ice-Cream.

Number of Manufacturers	...	...	...	7
Number of premises registered for sale...	...	...	...	227
Number of premises on register	...	...	...	234

The premises are registered in accordance with the provisions of Section 14 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, and 281 inspections were made.

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.

During the year 438 complaints were received of infestation of premises by rats or mice. All of these premises were treated by the Rodent Operatives. The number of rat and mice bodies collected after treatment were 467 and 562 respectively.

During the year the Department of the City Engineer carried out the required maintenance treatment of the sewers.

Theatre, Music Halls, etc.

Periodical inspections were made of the local theatres and cinemas.

Certain minor defects were found, but these were remedied by verbal notices to the managements.

Waste Water-closet Replacements.

Public Health Act, 1936—Section 47 (4).

The Health Committee pay half the cost of replacement of waste water-closets by water closets, provided that half cost does not exceed £25.

As will be seen from the tabular statement (page 62), 45 water-closets have been provided in lieu of waste water-closets. In addition 2 privies and ashpits and 2 pail closets were converted into water-closets.

There are 1,376 waste water-closets in the City.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION.

During the year two deposit gauges have been maintained at sites in the City, for the investigation of atmospheric pollution and to provide information to the Fuel Research Station of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research. The contents of the gauges are examined at monthly intervals by the City Analyst, and the following table shows the results which were obtained:

Recording Station	Month	Rainfall (in inches.)	Total Solids Deposited (tons per square mile)
Foss Bank	January	0.51	13.93
	February	1.81	12.62
	March	0.16	13.72
	April	2.25	20.19
	May	1.65	15.99
	June	1.18	15.10
	July	1.81	11.96
	August	2.55	12.85
	September	0.95	12.38
	October	1.30	14.45
	November	1.81	14.41
	December	1.30	22.84
		17.28	180.44
	Monthly Average	1.44	15.04

Recording Station	Month		Rainfall (in inches)	Total Solids Deposited (tons per square mile)
Queen Anne Grammar School	January ..	..	0.51	10.74
	February	..	1.69	6.53
	March ..	..	0.12	8.63
	April ..	..	2.17	12.28
	May ..	..	1.62	10.33
	June ..	..	1.34	7.70
	July ..	..	1.34	9.82
	August ..	..	2.64	9.96
	September	..	1.02	9.51
	October ..	..	1.54	11.22
	November	..	2.01	11.60
	December	..	1.14	10.10
			<hr/> 17.14 <hr/>	<hr/> 118.42 <hr/>
	Monthly Average		1.43	9.87

Section H.

Report of the Public Analyst for 1953.

Hugh Childs, B.SC., F.R.I.C.

Public Analyst's Laboratory,
67, Surrey Street,
Sheffield, 1.

To the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, the Aldermen and Councillors
of the City of York.

My Lord Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present the following Report of my work as Public Analyst for the City of York during the year ending December 31st, 1953.

During the year 388 samples were submitted for analysis.

The following Table shows the number and nature of the samples submitted:—

Article	Number submitted
Milk	215
Acetic Acid	1
Almond Oil	1
Ammoniated Tincture of Quinine ..	1
Arrowroot	1
Aspirin	1
Bacon Rind	1
Boracic Ointment	1
Bottled Blackcurrants	1
Buttercup Syrup	1
Butterdrops	1
Butterdrops (Butter Flavour) ..	1
Buttered Assortment	2
Buttered Mints	1
Butter Pats	1
Calamine Lotion	1
Caster Oil	1
Chocolate Cream Filled Egg ..	1
Chocolate Custard Creams ..	1
Chocolate Easter Egg	1
Citric Acid	2
Cocoa	2
Coffee	1
Cold and Influenza Mixture ..	1
Cooking Chocolate	1
Crab Meat	3

Article	Number submitted
Crab Paste	1
Cream	3
Cream Horns	1
Dried Egg	1
Epsom Salts	1
Fish Cakes	5
Fruit Lollie	1
Fruit Salad	1
Glauber's Salt	1
Glucose	1
Golden Butter Mints	1
Hovis Loaf	1
Hydrogen Peroxide	1
Ice Cream	48
Ice Lollie	6
Iodised Throat Lozenges	1
Iodised Throat Pastilles	1
Lemon Curd	3
Lemon Juice	1
Liquid Paraffin	1
Macaroni	1
Magnesia	1
Malt Vinegar	1
Meat Roll—Tin	1
Milk Lollie	1
Mild Beer	6
Nurse Harvey's Mixture	1
Oatmeal	1
Plain Flour	1
Pork in Tomato Sauce—Tin	1
Pork—Tin	1
Potted Beef	1
Potted Fish	1
Pure Orange Juice	1
Rice	1
Saccharin Tablets	1
Sago	1
Salt	1
Sal Volatile	2
Sausage (Beef)	4
Sausage (Pork)	2
Scotts Porage Oats	2
Seidlitz Powders (Double Strength)	1
Self Raising Flour	1
Sherry Wine	1
Steak and Kidney Pie	2
Strawberry Jam	1
Suet Dumpling Mixture	1
Sugared Coconut	1
Sulphur Ointment	1
Synthetic Cream	2
Tapioca	1

Article					Number submitted
Tea (Packet)	..	..	..	..	1
Thick Cream	..	..	..	..	1
Tincture of Iodine	..	..	..	..	1
Tinned Cherries	..	..	..	..	3
Tomato Ketchup	..	..	..	..	2
Vitamin B.I. Tablets	..	..	..	..	1
Walnut Kernels	..	..	..	..	1
Whisky	..	..	..	..	2
White Loaf	..	..	..	..	2
Whole Orange Drink	..	..	..	..	1
Whole Wheat Bread Loaf	..	..	..	..	1
Yeast	..	..	..	..	1
Zinc Ointment	..	..	..	..	1

Milk.

During the year 215 samples of Milk were examined; of these:—

173 samples were genuine.

6 samples were slightly deficient in Milk-Fat.

9 samples were deficient in Milk-Fat in proportions varying from 5.6 per cent to 15.6 per cent.

2 samples were slightly deficient in Milk-Solids other than Milk-Fat. They were too sour for the determination of the Freezing Points.

2 samples were slightly deficient in both Milk-Fat and Milk-Solids other than Milk-Fat. Their Freezing Points (Hortvet) -0.536°C and -0.540°C were normal.

1 sample was slightly deficient in Milk-Solids other than Milk-Fat. The Freezing Point (Hortvet) -0.528°C showed the presence of a trace of Added Water.

1 sample was slightly deficient in Milk-Solids other than Milk-Fat. The Freezing Point (Hortvet) -0.522°C , showed the presence of a small amount of Added Water.

10 samples were deficient in Milk-Fat in proportions varying from 5 per cent to 26 per cent, and also slightly deficient in Milk-Solids other than Milk-Fat. Their Freezing Points (Hortvet) -0.539°C , -0.540°C , -0.543°C , -0.544°C , -0.545°C , -0.546°C , -0.546°C , -0.547°C , -0.547°C , and -0.549°C , were normal.

8 samples contained Added Water in proportions varying from 14.8 per cent to 32.8 per cent.

1 sample contained 22.8 per cent of Added Water and was also slightly deficient in Milk-Fat.

1 sample contained 20 per cent of Added Water and was also deficient in Milk-Fat to the extent of 11.6 per cent.

1 sample contained 22.2 per cent of Added Water and was also deficient in Milk-Fat to the extent of 7.8 per cent.

The following Table shows the average monthly composition of the Milk samples:—

Month	No. of samples	Analytical Data	
		Milk-Fat %	Milk Solids other than Milk-Fat %
January	25	3.18	8.61
February	29	3.47	8.48
March	17	3.58	8.45
April	15	3.37	8.44
May	7	3.14	8.81
June	15	3.97	8.73
July	1	4.05	8.71
August.. .. .	12	3.78	8.53
September	32	3.87	8.54
October	22	3.69	8.72
November	5	4.47	8.89
December	35	3.46	8.14
Average for the year 1953		3.59	8.51
Average for the year 1952		3.69	8.64
Requirements of the Sale of Milk Regulations, 1939		3.00	8.50

All the Milk samples were free from preservatives.

Of the 215 samples of Milk received and reported on during the year, 173 samples were genuine in all respects, and 42 samples (19.5 per cent) were adulterated or below standard.

Eleven samples showed the presence of large amounts of added water varying from 14.8 per cent to 32.8 per cent. Three of these samples were also deficient in Milk-Fat.

Nineteen samples showed fat deficiencies varying from 5 per cent to 26 per cent, and of these, ten were also slightly deficient in non-fatty solids. The Freezing Points (Hortvet) of these ten samples showed the deficiencies in non-fatty solids to be due to natural causes. Six samples showed slight deficiencies in milk-fat.

The remaining six samples all showed slight deficiencies in non-fatty solids, two showing, in addition, slight deficiencies in fat. Four of these slight deficiencies in solids were due to natural causes, and two were due to the presence of small amounts of extraneous water.

Ice Cream.

Forty-eight samples of ice cream were submitted for chemical analysis. Forty-six samples conformed in all respects to the Food Standards (Ice Cream) Order, 1953, or to the Food Standards (Ice Cream) (Amendment) Order, 1952.

One sample, though conforming to the Order in fat and sugar contents, contained not more than 6.3 per cent of milk-solids, showing a deficiency of 16 per cent in this ingredient.

One sample contained only 4.17 per cent of fat, showing a deficiency of 16.6 per cent.

Of the 48 samples examined, 44 contained more than 7 per cent of fat, and the standard generally was well above that of the Food Standards (Ice Cream) Order, 1953, or the Food Standards (Ice Cream) (Amendment) Order, 1952.

All the samples submitted were free from added preservatives.

Meat and Fish Products.

Twenty-two samples of meat and fish products, including 4 samples of beef sausage and 2 samples of pork sausage, were examined during the year.

These samples were submitted before the repeal of the Meat Products Order, 1952. One sample of beef sausage contained 42.1 per cent of meat, showing a deficiency in meat of 15.8 per cent, and one sample of pork sausage contained 60.6 per cent of meat, showing a slight deficiency in meat. The remaining samples of sausage were genuine and conformed to the Order.

One sample of crab paste contained only 59.3 per cent of crab, whereas, according to the Food Standards (Fish Paste) (Amendment) Order, 1951, crab paste should contain at least 70 per cent of fish. This sample was thus deficient in fish to the extent of 15.2 per cent.

The remaining samples of meat and fish products were genuine, and all conformed to the Public Health (Preservatives, etc., in Food) Regulations, 1925 to 1948.

Butter Sweets.

Six samples of sweets in which the word "Butter" formed part of the title were examined during the year.

Samples of Butter Drops and Buttered Assortment were genuine, containing 5.8 per cent and 4.08 per cent respectively of butter fat.

A further sample of Buttered Assortment contained 3.7 per cent of butter fat and a sample of Golden Buttermints contained in the outer portion 3.51 per cent of butter fat. These two samples were slightly deficient in butter fat.

Two other samples described as Buttermints and Butter Pats contained 0.74 per cent and 0.21 per cent of butter fat respectively, showing very large deficiencies in butter fat.

Sweets described by the prefix "Butter" or similar words such as "Buttered" or "Butta" should contain at least 4 per cent of butter fat and a Code of Practice has been agreed to by the sweet manufacturers and the Minister of Food fixing this standard.

None of the samples of sweets contained any added preservative and none contained any objectionable impurity.

Prepared Starches.

A sample sold as "Arrowroot" was found on examination to consist wholly of maize starch. Arrowroot is the starch from the rhizomes of *Maranta Arundinacea*, and no other starch should be present.

A sample sold as "Sago" proved on examination to consist of tapioca. Tapioca is the prepared starch obtained from the tubers of *Manihot Utilissima*, whilst sago is the prepared starch from the pith of *Metroxylon Sagu*,

the sago palm. Tapioca is frequently given by grocers when sago is asked for, and there is little difference in the food value of the two starches.

Cherries.

Three samples of canned cherries submitted owing to a complaint of taste were found on examination to have a slight sulphurous taste and a distinct astringent taste. All the samples contained a small amount of sulphur dioxide, probably present in the cherries before canning. The three samples contained 225 parts, 160 parts and 150 parts per million of iron respectively, and this was undoubtedly the cause of the complaint.

Although these cherries were not detrimental to health, the sale of such products is certain to lead to complaints, and they cannot be regarded as satisfactory for general sale.

Porage Oats.

Two 2lb. samples of Porage Oats contained a number of dark fragments which were the cause of a complaint. A microscopical examination of these showed them to be bran coats of the oat, seed coats of field weeds—mainly convolvulus—and some particles of sand and soil. These, in the amounts present, cannot be regarded as abnormal constituents of field crops.

One rodent hair was found in one packet and two hairs in the other. The presence of one or two hairs in a 2lb. packet cannot be regarded as abnormal.

Chocolate Custard Creams.

Both the biscuit portion and the “cream” filling of these biscuits had a very rancid taste and odour. The amounts of free fatty acids present in the extracted fat were 4.46 per cent in the biscuit and 12.84 per cent in the filling. These biscuits, sold in the market by an itinerant vendor, were totally unfit for human consumption.

Drugs.

A sample of Calamine Lotion contained only 6.67 per cent of impure zinc oxide. Properly made Calamine Lotion should contain 15.2 per cent of impure zinc oxide partly derived from calamine which is basic zinc carbonate coloured with ferric oxide and partly derived from the 5 per cent of zinc oxide which is added to the lotion. The sample showed a deficiency in total zinc oxide of 56 per cent.

A sample of Sal Volatile contained 0.94 per cent of ammonia and 3.19 per cent of ammonium carbonate. Sal Volatile should contain from 1.12 per cent to 1.25 per cent of ammonia and 2.76 to 3.24 per cent of ammonium carbonate. This sample showed a deficiency of 16 per cent of ammonia.

Ice Lollies.

Of the eight samples examined during the year, three were not labelled in accordance with the Labelling of Food Order, 1953. They should have been labelled with the appropriate designation of each ingredient in the order of the proportion in which they were used.

The samples consisted essentially of fruit juice, sugar, colouring and flavouring with or without the addition of saccharin and stabilisers, and in one sample milk.

All the samples were free from preservatives and from arsenic and from any significant traces of copper, lead or zinc.

Bacon Rind.

This sample was submitted owing to the presence of a bluish colour on the rind. The colour was found to be due to copper which was present to the amount of 125 parts per million parts of rind. The copper did not appear to have penetrated from the rind into the fat, and I should not anticipate any ill effects for anyone consuming the bacon.

Dried Egg.

This sample, which was genuine whole dried egg, free from preservatives, was packed in a plain cellophane bag which bore no label. Under the Labelling of Food Order, 1953, the package should have borne a label specifying the name and address of the packer and the appropriate designation of the food.

Fruit Salad.

This sample had been opened for some days before being received at the laboratory. The fruit showed signs of fermentation and had a somewhat unpleasant taste. It was free from metallic contamination and preservatives. Owing to its age it was not possible to say whether, before opening, the sample was fit for consumption or not.

Of the total number of 388 samples consisting of 215 milks and 173 miscellaneous foods or drugs, 62 samples (or 16 per cent) consisting of 42 milks and 20 miscellaneous samples, were adulterated or below standard. This shows a large increase over the figures for 1952, when 29 out of a total of 350 samples were reported against, a percentage of 8.3.

Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926.

Twenty-five samples were received under the above Act during the year. They consisted of:—

- 1 sample of Granular Compound Fertiliser.
- 1 sample of Granular Compound Fertiliser No. 1.
- 1 sample of Granular Compound Fertiliser No. 3.
- 1 sample of Granular Compound Fertiliser No. 5.
- 1 sample of Granular Compound Fertiliser No. 6.
- 1 sample of Granular Compound Fertiliser No. 7.
- 1 sample of Granular Superphosphate.
- 1 sample of Horticultural Steamed Bone Meal.
- 1 sample of National Growmore.
- 2 samples of Raw Bone Meal.
- 2 samples of Sulphate of Ammonia.
- 1 sample of Balanced Dairy Nuts (Small).
- 1 sample of Balancer Meal.
- 1 sample of Barley Meal (Imported).
- 1 sample of Dried Molassed Beet Pulp.
- 1 sample of Fish Meal.
- 1 sample of Layers Mash.
- 1 sample of Linseed Flakes.
- 1 sample of Milk Nuts.
- 1 sample of No. 2 Pig Meal.
- 1 sample of Pig Meal.
- 1 sample of Poultry Pellets 1A.
- 1 sample of White Fish Meal.

Feeding Stuffs.

Of the twelve samples submitted during the year, 7 samples conformed, or practically conformed, to the statutory statements submitted with the samples.

Three samples showed deficiencies in albuminoids amounting to 2.46 per cent, 3.47 per cent and 3.47 per cent respectively, and 1 of these samples showed in addition an excess of oil.

One sample of Fish Meal was slightly deficient in albuminoids and showed excesses in oil, salt and phosphoric acid, and 1 sample of Dairy Nuts showed a slight excess of oil.

Fertilisers.

Of the 13 samples submitted, 9 samples conformed, or practically conformed, to the statutory statements.

One sample (Granular Compound Fertiliser No. 6) showed a deficiency in nitrogen of 1.01 per cent and also showed an excess of water soluble phosphoric acid.

The 2 samples of Raw Bone Meal contained phosphoric acid in excess of the guarantees and the sample of Steamed Bone Meal showed an excess of nitrogen. These excesses in an article of the nature of bone meal cannot, in my opinion, be deemed to be to the prejudice of the purchaser, so that only one sample of Fertiliser out of the 13 submitted can be considered as unsatisfactory.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

HUGH CHILDS,

Public Analyst.

Section I.

Report of the Canal Boats Inspector.

Ouse Navigation Offices,
Naburn Locks,
York.

8th March, 1954.

The Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.

Gentlemen,

I beg to submit my Annual Report as Inspector of Canal Boats for the City of York for the year ended December, 1953.

There has been no change in the number of Canal Boats on the Register, neither has any Certificate or Duplicate been issued. Two Certificates have been amended, as propelling engines have been installed.

The number of Canal Boats on the register on December 31st, 1953, was 305. Of these, 209 have been broken up, transferred to other districts, or are not now used as dwellings. 51 vessels are not now traceable, and 35 of the registered vessels are regularly employed in this district.

The number of Canal Boat inspections made during the year was 30.

The number of male persons on board as crew was 60.

The vessels inspected were in good condition as to repairs and cleanliness. No cases of infectious diseases were aboard, or have been reported.

No contraventions of the Regulations were observed, and the vessels' equipment complied with the requirements regarding Canal Craft.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

W. D. FEWSTER.

Section J.

Miscellaneous.

(i) Registration of Nursing Homes.

Total Nursing Homes in the City	..	..	..	..	7	
					No. of Beds	
					Maternity	Other
No. 16 Mount Parade	..	..	..	..	5	—
Purey Cust Nursing Home	..	..	..	..	14	18
“Ivy Dene”, Front Street, Acomb	..	..	..	..	—	12
Nunthorpe Nursing Home, Nunthorpe Avenue	..	..	..	..	8	—
“Howe Hill” Nursing Home	..	..	..	..	6	4
“Oakdene” Nursing Home	..	..	..	..	—	13
Heworth Moor House	..	..	..	..	14	—

The supervision of nursing homes, including maternity homes, is carried out by the Medical Officer of Health, the senior Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare and the Chief Sanitary Inspector.

(ii) National Health Service Executive Council for the County Borough of York.

I am indebted to the Clerk of the Council for the following information:—

Chairman: Alderman Frank Wright.

Vice-Chairman: Mr. J. Saville, J.P.

Alderman R. V. Bainton, Councillors W. Miles Brown, W. T. Burke, A. E. Hopper, C. T. Marks, Mrs. I. G. Wightman, J. M. Wood, Drs. D. A. Geddes-Brown, C. D. Hanham, R. P. McGarrigle, F. W. J. Platts, H. Royle, S. J. Smith, and J. L. Wightman, Miss J. H. Aspden, Mrs. J. N. Mercer, J.P., and Messrs. B. Brooke, F. H. Morgan Cave, V. B. Ditcham, G. O. Nelson, F. W. Nicholson, C. A. Price and B. Philip Rowntree.

Clerk of the Council:—Mr. J. Pearson.

Offices: 133, Holgate Road. Tel. 2542.

At the end of the year the Council's List contained the names of 54 Doctors (2 of whom employ an assistant), 26 Dentists (2 of whom employ an assistant), 2 Ophthalmic Medical Practitioners, 22 Ophthalmic Opticians, 1 Dispensing Optician, 43 Chemists and 8 Surgical Appliance Suppliers.

The number of persons on Doctors' lists at 31st December, 1953, was 102,772.

The number of prescriptions dispensed during the period 1st January to 31st December, 1953, was 654,525.

24,212 persons received dental treatment under the National Health Service during the period 1st January to 31st December, 1953, and 13,669 persons had their eyes tested during the same period.

Maternity Medical Services provided, 1st January, 1953, to 31st December, 1953.

Description of Services Provided		By General Practitioner Obstetricians	By other G.P.'s to persons on their lists	Total
1	(a) No. of cases in which complete maternity medical services provided	745	31	776
	(b) No. of such cases in which the doctor providing the services was in attendance at the confinement	598	20	618
2	No. of cases in which Ante-Natal Services only were provided	245	10	255
3	(a) No. of cases in which Post-Natal Services only were provided.. .. .	43	2	45
	(b) No. of such cases in which the doctor providing the services was in attendance at the confinement	15	1	16

(iii) Medical Examinations.

Medical examinations were carried out by the Medical Officer of Health of 76 contacts of infectious disease, who were food workers.

Routine Staff Examinations:—

Department	No.
Health	23
City Engineer's	2
Children	13
Welfare	20
Police	7
Town Clerk's	2
Housing and Estates	2
Treasury	3
Castle Museum	4
City Architect's	5
Parks	1
Appointments with other Authorities ..	4
	<hr/> 86
Referred to Specialists	2
Rejects or deferred appointments ..	2

(iv) Meteorology.

The following report has been furnished by the Yorkshire Philosophical Society:—

Meteorology.—Honorary Curator: Mr. A. Wentworth Ping, M.A., F.R.Met.Soc.

Recorder: Mr. A. Colley.

Statistics of Station: Longitude $1^{\circ} 5'$ W.; Latitude $53^{\circ} 57'$ N.; height above mean sea level 56 feet.

Rainfall.—Rain or snow fell to the amount of 18.18 inches as against 21.20 inches for the year 1952, a decrease of 3.02 inches, and 6.26 inches below the average of 24.44 inches for the preceding 50 years. It was the third driest year on record, 16.01 being recorded for 1921, and 17.42 for 1887. The wettest months of the year were August, 2.88 inches, and April, 2.16 inches. The driest months were March, .23 inch, and January, .47 inch. The heaviest fall of the year occurred on 25th May, when .72 inch was recorded.

Temperature.—Temperature ranged from 92°F on 12th August to 24°F . on 8th February and 3rd March; the range of temperature for 1953 being 68°F . against 61°F . for 1952. The temperature of 92°F . equalled the previous highest temperature recorded on 1st September, 1906. The mean temperature for the year (mean of max. and min.) was 50.2°F . against 48.8°F . for 1952. August gave the highest mean of 62.0°F ., then July with 60.9°F ., January and February were lowest with 38.9°F . and 41.1°F . respectively.

Barometer.—A mean pressure of 1018.1 millibars (30.07 inches) (1,000 millibars=29.53 inches of mercury at M.S.L. (corrected for diurnal variations) has been recorded, as against 1014.4 millibars (29.96 inches) for 1952. March gave the highest mean with 1030.4 millibars (30.43 inches) and July the lowest with 1010.7 millibars (29.85 inches). The highest reading of the barometer of 1043.5 millibars (30.82 inches) was taken on 10th March and the lowest 970.9 millibars (28.67 inches) on 10th February. The extreme range was, therefore, 72.6 millibars (2.15 inches) as compared with 64.1 millibars (1.91 inches) in 1952. All readings corrected to M.S.L.

Winds.—Observations of winds at 9 a.m. G.M.T. show that during 1953 “strong” winds (force 4-8 Beaufort Scale) were recorded on 58 days, as against 51 days in 1952. The winds observed were: N.W., 76; S.W., 75; S., 62; W., 59; S.E., 34; N.E., 26; N., 23; E., 10.

Thunder, Snow and Hail.—Thunder was heard on 12 days as against 14 days in 1952; snow or sleet fell on 10 days as against 23 days, and hail was recorded on 3 days as against 2 days the previous year.

Sunshine.—Sunshine recorded at Bootham School amounted to 1343.6 hours, as against 1367.4 hours in 1952, a decrease of 23.8 hours.

(v) Purey Cust Funds.

The grant from the Purey Cust District Nursing Funds was again used to run a chiropody clinic for aged and necessitous cases, and to provide a convalescent holiday for some for whom no facilities were available under other schemes.

(vi) **Chiropody.**

One hundred and six sessions were held during the year, at which 250 patients were treated, with a total attendance of 827. Eighty-eight new patients were seen. There were also 4 home visits to cases unable to attend the centre.

This service is appreciated very much, and many old people have had life made easier for them by attendance at this clinic.

Convalescent Scheme.

Twenty-seven cases were sent for convalescent holidays under the Purey Cust Scheme. It has proved of great value to have access to a voluntary fund for sick people who are not eligible under the Authority's scheme. Almost all these cases are incurable, and mostly live in depressing houses. Even the kindest of relatives become fatigued with years of nursing, and they benefit as much as the patient by being relieved of their charge for a short time.

We should again like to express our thanks to the Purey Cust Committee for their help.

(vii) **National Assistance Act, 1948, Section 47.**

One case was dealt with under the above section during the year. Other cases where a practitioner had asked the Local Authority to intervene, were persuaded to go into hospital voluntarily.

(viii) **Follow-up of Registered Blind and Partially Sighted Persons.**

	Cause of Disability			
	Cataract	Glaucoma	Retrolental Fibroplasia	Other
(i) Number of cases registered during the year in respect of which para. 7 (c) of Forms B.D.8 recommends:—				
(a) No treatment	6	—	—	4
(b) Treatment (medical, surgical or optical)	4	7	—	19
(c) Other treatment	—	—	—	3
(ii) Number of cases at (1) (b) above which on follow-up action have received treatment	4	7	—	20

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

- (i) Total number of cases notified during the year 2
- (ii) Number of cases in which:—
 - (a) Vision lost —
 - (b) Vision impaired —
 - (c) Treatment continuing at end of year —

(ix) Epileptics and Spastics.

No special provision is made for epileptics and spastics by the Health Authority, but all services provided for the general community are available for these groups.

The Medical Officer of Health is also Principal School Medical Officer for the Education Committee and Medical Officer to the Welfare Committee. This facilitates liaison between the three departments.

Epileptics.

There are 102 cases known to the department. Of these, 60 are adults, 37 are children of school age, and 5 are pre-school children. These do not include defectives whose major handicap is mental deficiency.

Of the 60 adults known to the Department, 24 are living at home, 7 are in Part III accommodation, 2 in special homes, and 27 in mental hospitals. Three cases who are living at home are working at the Remploy factory, 2 are in other occupations, and one is undergoing a work assessment course at the Rehabilitation Centre, Ministry of Labour, Leeds.

A social craft centre for handicapped persons is run by the welfare department in hired premises twice a week. Epileptics are welcome at this centre. It is hoped that a local branch of the British Epilepsy Association may be started in the City during the coming year.

Spastics.

There are 51 cases of cerebral palsy known to the Department. Of these 13 are adults, 32 children of school age, and 6 are under the age of 5.

A Day Centre for Spastics was opened by a Voluntary Committee early in 1954, the Council's Health, Education and Welfare Committees now being represented on this body. A full-time physiotherapist is employed at the centre, but no educational facilities are provided at present.

Of the children of school age, 17 attend ordinary schools, 3 the Day Special School for Delicate Children, 1 the special class for myopics and 3 the Day Special School for Educationally Subnormal Children. One child is at home, 3 are in a hospital school, 3 at a residential school for physically handicapped children, and 1 at a residential special school.

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Discharging Existing Responsibilities.

1. Initial visit by health visitor to every notified birth - (including doctors' children) - subsequent visiting selective, at the discretion of the Health Visitor.
2. Visiting old people - usually referred by one of the following agents:-

- (a) District Nurses.
- (b) Welfare Officer.
- (c) Hospitals.
- (d) Private practitioners.

Visits may be once - or repeated at regular and frequent or occasional intervals or as required.

3. Inspection of registered child minders. Health visitors pay weekly visits. They also pay frequent regular visits to Child Minders minding fewer than the registrable number of children.

4. Specialist Health Visitors.

(a) Tuberculosis.

The tuberculosis visiting in York is carried out by two health visitors, specially allocated to the Chest Clinic and not employed in general health visitor work. One of these health visitors also follows up V.D. cases for hospital.

(b) Diabetic.

One health visitor is specially allocated to follow up diabetic cases giving instructions on how to test urine and hints on diet etc. This health visitor attends the Diabetic Out-patient Clinic at the hospital. Most of the cases are referred to her by hospital out-patients department but in some cases they are referred by private practitioners.

It has recently been suggested that a Diabetic Club may be formed for these people and at present this new venture is under consideration.

(c) Heart disease.

A similar scheme is in action for patients suffering from heart disease and the same health visitor does this work as the diabetics, giving advice about diet and general mode of life compatible with the patient's health.

(d) Follow-up of Gastric Ulcers.

A special visitor has been allocated by this Department to follow-up cases of Peptic Ulcer, working with a team from the X-ray, medical and surgical Out-Patient Departments of the Hospitals. This is a piece of research work, some of the findings of which have already been published in the medical journals.

5. Visiting cases of infectious disease.

Cases of notified infectious diseases are initially visited by the Sanitary Inspector. If they are admitted to hospital the health visitor is notified when they are discharged and she visits the home. If the case is nursed at home the health visitor visits if asked to do so by the private doctor or by the Medical Officer of Health in special cases. She does not pay routine visits to all notified cases, as she would be quite unable to cope with the large numbers notified. e.g. In a measles epidemic. The general practitioners also have an unfortunate habit of notifying large numbers in one batch instead of "forthwith". Routine visits following notification would therefore be valueless in many cases.

/over.

Infant Welfare Centres.

These are attended by about 60% children born in York. Attendances are regular and fairly frequent amongst most of these mothers for the first year but gradually fall off in subsequent years. A Toddlers' Clinic has a very variable attendance. Very few significant physical defects are detected at these clinics. Recently a letter on the fourth birthday has brought a big response. It is hoped to establish teaching and film or demonstrations at this clinic for the mothers.

At most of the infant welfare centres held at the Central clinic group teaching is possible and a second health visitor is usually present to carry this out.

Relaxation Classes for expectant mothers.

Three classes per week are taught by a health visitor and combined with a course of mothercraft taken by a second health visitor. Midwives are being trained in relaxation therapy for their own patients.

Mothers Club.

A mothers club is organised by mothers attending the clinic who have their own officers and committee. They are in close contact with ~~XXXX~~ Infant Welfare Clinics. Health visitors act in an advisory capacity giving help when needed.

Liaison with General Practitioners.

A number of general practitioners in the city hold their own infant welfare and immunisation sessions and are assisted by a health visitor. In addition to this many doctors have expressed a wish to work more closely with health visitors; hence the health visitor whose district includes the doctor's surgery calls on the doctor at a specific hour each week to discuss problems and receive names of patients on whom he wishes her call. Generally we find these are old people, but practitioners are beginning to use the health visitors and to understand their work better.

Lectures.

Lectures are given by health visitors from time to time to both clinic mothers and the public, and a course of "Child Care and Mothercraft" is being given at the Adult Further Education Department in preparation for the Royal Institute of Public Health and Hygiene certificate, ~~by~~ a health visitor.

Student Nurses.

Student nurses ~~from~~ the general hospitals attend various sessions run by the Health Department, and go out with the health visitors on their rounds as part of their training for S.R.N.

School Nursing.

Two health visitors undertake combined duties as School Nurse/Health Visitors and as the present staff retire or leave they will be replaced, it is hoped, by joint appointments.
